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Folkestone Borough and Port Health Authority



Annual Report for 1970

R. F. H. Mc ELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health.
L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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STAFF.

- Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Senior Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee of Folkestone Crematorium. (Part-time). - *Dr. R.F.H. McElligott, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed: 29.12.50).
- Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee of Folkestone Crematorium. (Part-time). - Dr. C.B. Findlay, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed: 28.6.55).
- Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. (Part-time). - (Dr. H. Yates, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed: 8.10.52).
(Dr. E. Mallett, M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (Appointed: 21.10.60).
(Dr. O.P. Allcock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed: 30.4.68).
(Dr. S.M.R. Powell, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed: 3.2.64).
- Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. - ØL.H. Vale, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed: 1.10.49).
- Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.
- Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. - ØJ.R. Greig, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., Smoke Inspector's Diploma. (Appointed: 17.4.67).
- Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.
- Additional Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. - (ØA. Stubbs, Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed: 1.2.45. Resigned: 2.10.70).
(ØD. Prebble, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Trop. Hygiene. (Appointed: 15.6.64).
(ØD.R. Wiseman, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (Appointed: 20.7.64).
(ØS. Davey, Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed: 1.12.64).
(ØI.J. Ratcliffe, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (Appointed: 23.11.70).
- Authorised Officer under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.
- Student Public Health Inspector. - P.R. Bryant. (Appointed: 29.9.69. Resigned: 21.8.70).
- Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. (Part-time). - (Mrs. M. Fitzgerald, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (Appointed: 1.12.66. Resigned: 5.8.70).
(Mrs. M. Coppins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed: 6.8.70).
- Chief Administrative Assistant. - R.F. Middleton. (Appointed: 10.2.49).
- Clerk and Shorthand-Typist. - (Mrs. M. Phillips. (Appointed: 14.6.65).
(Mrs. J. Chatfield. (Appointed: 1.11.68).
- Shorthand-Typist. - Mrs. B.A. Bradford. (Appointed: 1.10.69).
- Clerk/Typist. - Miss C.A. Wrigley. (Appointed: 14.1.70).

*Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

ØAlso holds Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and other Foods".

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.
(31st December, 1970).

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman L.C. Harrold.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor J.D. Banfield.

MEMBERS:

His Worship the Mayor,
Councillor J.M. Jacques.

Alderman E.J.C. Hamer.

Mrs. H. Weatherby.

Councillors R.J. Anderson.

C.R. Cruickshanks.

G.A. Hazell.

Mrs. G. Jacques.

J.J. King.

Mrs. E.B. Morgan.

L.G. Revell.

J.H. Sainsbury.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1970.

Borough Borough of Folkestone.

Area 4,099 acres.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1970 £2,250,629.

General Rate:

Dwelling houses 14s.4d.

Mixed hereditaments 15s.2d.

Others 16s.-d.

Estimated sum represented by a penny rate, 1970/71 £9,100.

Population (Registrar-General) 1970.

Estimated mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians) .. 43,610.

Density of Home Population 10.6 persons to an acre.

Total Births:

Live Births 619 (577 legitimate, 42 illegitimate).

Stillbirths 7 (6 legitimate, 1 illegitimate).

Live Birth Rate:

Total 14.19 per 1,000 Home Population.

*Corrected 17.17 per 1,000 Home Population.

(Area comparability factor: 1.21).

Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate 1.07.

Illegitimate Live Births 67.85 per 1,000 all live births.

Total Deaths:

Deaths (all ages) 659 (314 males, 345 females).

Deaths of Infants:

Under 1 year of age 14 (5 males, 9 females).

*Under 4 weeks of age 12 (4 males, 8 females).

*Under 1 week of age 11 (4 males, 7 females).

*Included in total figure of 14 infant deaths.

Death Rate:

Total 15.11 per 1,000 Home Population.

*Corrected 11.03 per 1,000 Home Population.

(Area comparability factor: 0.73).

Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate 0.94.

Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year):

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births 22.61.

Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births 22.53.

Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births 23.81.

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Home Population re:

Bronchitis and emphysema 00.75.

Cancer 03.09.

Influenza 00.27.

Pneumonia 01.07.

Total Deaths from:

Bronchitis and emphysema 33.

Cancer 135.

Influenza 11.

Pneumonia 47.

*The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole.

In addition, the death area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor (which then give the 'corrected' rates) they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
The Civic Centre,
Castle Hill Avenue,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

October, 1971.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1970.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including members of H.M. Forces stationed in the area and whose numbers fluctuate, was 43,610. This is a decrease of 1,660 compared with 1969.

There were 15,315 inhabited houses and flats at 1st April, 1970 which gives an average of 2.85 persons per dwelling.

The corrected live birth rate was 17.17 per 1,000 home population and the ratio of the local adjusted birth rate to national rate was 1.07.

The corrected death rate was 11.03 per 1,000 home population and shows a decrease of 0.53. For comparison the 1970 figure for England and Wales was 11.70.

The percentage of all deaths in Folkestone over the age of fifty years was 93.2.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) was 22.61 per 1,000 live births and is the highest for three years; the rate for England and Wales was 18.

The infant mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate live births were approximately the same, viz., 2%.

	<u>Folkestone.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births ..	19.38	12
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	28.75	23
Illegitimacy birth rate per 1,000 live births	67.00	82

The number of illegitimate births was 67 per 1,000 live births compared with 82 for England and Wales. The illegitimate birth rate in Folkestone in 1970 was half that for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality:

A woman aged 39 died in the local hospital from septicaemia (bacterial) following an operation (caesarian section); this is the first maternal death in Folkestone for 16 years.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis):

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows:

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Dysentery, bacillary	1	22	12
Infective jaundice	18	12	9
Scarlet fever	45	16	12
Whooping cough	16	3	8
Measles	77	688	255

Enteric Fever (Typhoid Fever):

A child of 4½ years, who had arrived with her mother and sister a few days earlier from Afghanistan (they had travelled by 'plane from Kabul via Moscow) was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital where it was confirmed that she was suffering from typhoid fever.

German Measles:

A young married woman teacher in the early stages of pregnancy was reported by her family doctor that her blood showed no evidence of antibodies to the disease; she was excluded for two weeks from her work as some of the pupils at the school where she was teaching were suffering from german measles.

Influenza:

The influenza outbreak in Folkestone reached its peak during the first week of January but by the end of the month the number of sickness benefit claims had reverted to normal for the time of the year.

A total of forty-three persons died in Folkestone during January from various respiratory infections (12 from bronchitis, 15 from influenza and complications, 14 from pneumonia and 2 from other infections).

In December approx. 44% of the Folkestone Corporation staff were vaccinated by the hypo-spray jet injection method, but the winter of 1970/71 was relatively free from influenza and it was not possible to make a proper assessment of the protection which had been given by the vaccination.

I am, however, of the opinion that the benefits to be derived from such annual vaccination far outweigh the relatively small cost involved.

Measles:

1970 was not a biennial year for measles but 255 cases were reported during an outbreak which commenced in July and did not reach its peak until the last week in December. Only four of the patients were over the age of 15 years.

Whooping Cough:

Eight sporadic cases were reported compared with 3 in 1969. Seven were under the age of ten years and the other case was a girl of 16 years.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

The Kent County Council continued to provide vaccination and immunisation services which offered to children a substantial measure of protection against measles, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus and whooping cough, and for the first year immunisation against german measles.

Following receipt of information from the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security that the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation had recommended that vaccination against german measles should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthday, the County Medical Officer subsequently reported that 74 girls from Folkestone had been vaccinated.

The purpose of this recommendation was to ensure that as many girls as possible were offered protection against german measles by vaccination before reaching childbearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with german measles in pregnancy.

The following is the only information now available about vaccination against smallpox carried out in Folkestone and is based on returns sent by the K.C.C. to the Department of Health and Social Security:

Primary vaccination against smallpox						
(Born 1968/69)	..	..	..	..	..	324*
Revaccination						
(Born 1954/62)	..	..	..	..	..	42

*This is a decrease of 53 compared with 1969.

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified during the past eighteen years and the number of children who received primary inoculation has shown a downward trend since the peak in 1960 there was an increase in 1970 of over 100% in the number of primary inoculations compared with the previous year.

The combined diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine was used for 482 primary and 320 reinforcing inoculations, and the combined diphtheria and tetanus vaccine for 8 primary and 285 reinforcing inoculations.

A summary of the primary and reinforcing inoculations against diphtheria during the past five years is as follows:

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Primary inoculations ..	579	589	521	223	490
Reinforcing inoculations	678	723	867	700	605

Oral vaccine for protection against poliomyelitis was in routine use and 746 infants under the age of four years completed a primary course compared with 589 the previous year.,

Tuberculosis:

Six new cases, 5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, were notified; this compares with 10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases notified in 1969.

Besides the large number of school children given protective B.C.G. vaccine, 120 contacts of tuberculosis were also given B.C.G.

Primary Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi:

There were 29 deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi, 21 men and 8 women, compared with a total of 36 in 1969.

Housing:

Eighty-nine cases compared with 61 during 1969 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic living conditions, chronic illness or other "medical grounds".

Investigations were carried out and approx. 50% of the cases recommended to the Housing Estates Sub-Committee of the Council for inclusion on the housing waiting list, priority in rehousing or transfer to other Corporation accommodation, i.e., larger type of house, ground floor or on more level terrain.

The number of cases where rehousing was sought for health reasons and supported by the family doctors concerned, has shown a further increase; a considerable amount of work is involved to ensure that recommendations for rehousing are made in order of need in the interests of health.

Care of Old People and the Chronic Sick:

During the year 21 cases were investigated; four of the patients were admitted to hospital, five referred to the family doctors concerned, three to the County Welfare Department, six to the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee and arrangements made for the remaining three to receive visits, home help and other assistance required.

Mrs. C. Skelton retired on the 31st December, 1970 from the office of Organising Secretary of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, a position which she had held for nine years, and I should like to express my appreciation of the unstinting and valuable help which she gave me during that period.

Conferences and Special Meetings:

I attended the Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene at Cheltenham from 1st to 4th September, 1970 when the main theme was "Prescriptions for Progress".

On the 26th November, 1970 I attended the one day Conference of the Royal Society of Health held at the Central Hall, Westminster, London on "The Reconstruction of Local Government, the National Health Service and the Social Services".

The regular meetings of the Association of Kent District Medical Officers of Health are most useful for discussing items of mutual interest.

General:

Apart from an outbreak of influenza which had commenced a month earlier and reached its peak in January, and six incidents of sonne dysentery involving twelve patients mainly living in married quarters at Shorncliffe Camp, the notification of 255 cases of measles was above the average expected for a non-biennial year for that disease.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L.H. Vale, and the other members of the Staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1970.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers).

					<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate	..	..	..	294	283	577
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	22	20	42
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>316</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>619</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Stillbirths:</u>	Legitimate	..	..	..	1	5	6
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths:</u>	Legitimate	...	..	..	295	288	583
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	22	21	43
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>317</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>626</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants:</u>							
(a) <u>Under one year of age:</u>							
	Legitimate	..	..	..	5	8	13
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
(b) <u>Under four weeks of age (included in</u>							
<u>(a) above):</u>							
	Legitimate	..	..	..	4	7	11
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
(c) <u>Under one week of age (included in</u>							
<u>(a) and (b) above):</u>							
	Legitimate	..	..	..	4	6	10
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>Totals:</u>				<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
					<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Deaths:</u>	All ages	..	..	..	<u>314</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>659</u>
<u>Maternal Deaths (including abortion):</u>							
	Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rate per total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	1.59

Comparison with Statistics for England and Wales:

	<u>Folkestone.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
<u>Live Birth Rates, etc.:</u>		
Live births per 1,000 home population		
(crude rate)	14.19	16.00
Area comparability factor	1.21	1.00
Local adjusted rate (corrected)	17.17	16.00
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.07	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	6.70	8
<u>Stillbirth Rate:</u>		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.18	13
<u>Infant Mortality Rates:</u>		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	22.61	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.53	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.81	26
Neonatal mortality rate -		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	19.38	12
Early neonatal mortality rate -		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	17.77	11
Perinatal mortality rate -		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	28.75	23
<u>Death Rates, etc. - All Ages:</u>		
Deaths per 1,000 home population		
(crude rate)	15.11	11.70
Area comparability factor (corrected) .. .. .	.73	1.00
Local adjusted rate	11.03	11.70
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate94	1.00

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PART 1 - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	4,099 acres.
Homes Population: Registrar-General, 1970	43,610.
Approximate number of inhabited houses and flats at 1st April, 1970	15,315.
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1970	£2,250,629.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1970/71	£9,100.

Employment and Unemployment in Folkestone and District:

The following brief report on the employment and unemployment position in this area has been supplied by Mr. F. Firth, Manager of the local Department of Employment.

Employment:

The year of 1970 did not see many changes in the balance of industry in Folkestone. Whilst the insurance industry continued to grow, in general it was a period of consolidation rather than growth and this could well be the case in 1971 also.

During 1970 the employment exchange filled a total of 2,022 local vacancies (1,059 males, 963 females), dealt with 2,261 application forms for various types of passport, 63 applications for training under the Vocational Training Scheme, 13 applications for courses of Industrial Rehabilitation and 20 applications for interviews by the Occupational Guidance Unit. This, together with the payment of unemployment benefit and supplementary allowances, matters arising under the Redundancy Payments Act and Selective Employment Payments make up the main volume of work.

Unemployment in Folkestone in 1970:

A count of the unemployed register is made on the second Monday of each month. The figures relate to those who are wholly unemployed aged 18 and over, whether or not they are in receipt of benefit or allowances. The figures do not include workers temporarily suspended, nor casual workers.

Unemployment figures show there is still a seasonal fluctuation between the summer season and the winter off season. This is not simply hotel and catering but involves other factors connected with the "holiday" trade - shipping, road, rail and air services, amusements, retail kiosks, etc.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>1970.</u>		<u>1969</u> (for comparison).	
	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women.</u>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women.</u>
January	676	78	544	73
February	722	100	603	76
March	793	87	588	77
April	720	85	482	75
May	614	44	451	40
June	528	33	467	26
July	566	30	416	28
August	632	44	472	25
September	589	36	418	26
October	612	53	502	58
November	646	79	585	73
December	707	67	653	74

Mrs. W.E. Tucker, Careers Officer, has supplied the following report on the work of the Folkestone Youth Employment Bureau for the year ended 31st December, 1970:-

There has been little change in the industrial scene, but two trends previously reported have become increasingly significant. The change now taking place in Folkestone's skyline by the construction of two more multi-storey office blocks is symbolic of the dominant place that clerical employment has, particularly for women. 142 out of a total of 314 girls under 18 years entering their first employment took some kind of clerical work. This is 45% as compared with 36% last year.

There has been a very marked drop in the boys' vacancies notified (446 as compared with 524 last year) and consequently in placings. The two categories most affected have been the construction industry and semi- or unskilled work. Boys seeking the latter categories constitute the major part of the live register

of unemployed throughout the year, and any reduction in demand is particularly regrettable.

On the other hand, it is difficult for employers to appreciate that so few boys terminate their fulltime education on gaining four or more good 'O' level passes that there is a scarcity of applicants for vacancies which arise locally requiring this standard of attainment. For the same reason it is no longer true that boys leave the area in large numbers at the age of 16 or 17 years, but departure is deferred for two years.

The percentage of pupils leaving Secondary Modern Schools after remaining for at least a fifth year was 50% boys and 41% girls. 25% of all pupils leaving school proceeded to fulltime courses of education or vocational training. The growing proportion of girls who continue their fulltime education to 17 or 18 years do not restrict their career choices to opportunities available locally.

It may be surprising that one-third of the boys leaving school under 18 years enter an apprenticeship or its equivalent. The construction industry which traditionally has taken the largest number of apprentices has drastically decreased its intake and four of the largest firms have not taken any this year.

The following breakdown relating to 348 boys under 18 years to whom Insurance cards were issued may be of interest:-

Entering apprenticeships	..	..	118
Professional training	..	..	7
Clerical	..	..	29
Employment with planned training of over 12 months	..	..	53
Employment with training over 8 weeks	..	..	42
Others	..	..	99

The summary of first occupations entered by school-leavers under 18 years resident in Folkestone, Hythe and New Romney is as follows:-

<u>Boys:</u>	Agriculture and Horticulture	..	..	35
	Building and Construction	..	..	30
	Catering	..	..	19
	Clerical	..	..	42
	Distributive	..	..	34
	Engineering	..	..	50
	Electrical Installation and Radio Servicing	..	..	10
	H.M.F.	..	..	27
	Manufacturing (Other)	..	..	25
	Merchant Navy	..	..	8
	Mining	..	..	1
	Motor Vehicle Servicing (including Agricultural Engineering)	..	..	29
	Police	..	..	1
	Printing and Allied Trades	..	..	4
	Transport	..	..	4
	Others	..	..	11
<u>Girls:</u>	Agriculture and Horticulture	..	..	2
	Catering and Domestic Service	..	..	26
	Clerical	..	..	144
	Distributive	..	..	58
	Hairdressing	..	..	14
	H.M.F.	..	..	1
	Manufacturing and Service Industries	..	..	43
	Scientific	..	..	5
	Nursing and Child Care	..	..	9
	Others	..	..	12

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970.

Cause of Death.	Total		Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years.																			
	all ages.	M. F.			1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+											
					M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.										
Late effects of respiratory T.B. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ..	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ..	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, ..	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia ..	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant neoplasms ..	14	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple sclerosis ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive disease ..	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic heart disease ..	79	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms of heart disease ..	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebrovascular disease ..	37	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza ..	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	21	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and emphysema ..	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma ..	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic ulcer ..	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver ..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ..	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined conditions ..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents ..	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other external causes ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - all causes:	314	345	4	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	-	2	4	24	7	51	31	88	88	136	201

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following give comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Notification of Infectious Disease:</u>										
Scarlet fever	0.25	0.36	0.39	0.34	1.11	0.36	0.84	1.02	0.35	0.27
Measles	18.88	1.12	16.31	2.99	23.38	4.30	9.27	1.72	15.16	5.83
<u>Births:</u>										
No. of births	676	713	699	694	713	618	712	703	679	619
Birth rate (local adjusted rate) ..	16.20	16.86	19.43	19.31	20.52	17.10	19.63	19.29	18.15	17.17
<u>Deaths:</u>										
No. of deaths	635	644	734	627	666	636	634	687	717	659
Death rate (local adjusted rate) ..	12.47	12.47	12.46	10.67	11.28	10.61	10.55	11.54	11.56	11.03
<u>Infant Deaths:</u> (Under 1 year)										
No. of deaths	14	8	9	13	13	10	17	12	10	14
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births ..	20.71	11.23	12.87	18.73	18.23	16.18	23.88	17.07	14.73	22.61
<u>Illegitimate Infants:</u>										
No. of illegitimate births	46	60	58	79	78	77	82	103	92	42
Rate per 1,000 total live births	68.05	84.15	82.97	113.8	109.3	124.6	115.16	146.51	135.5	67.85
<u>Tuberculosis:</u> (All forms)										
No. of deaths	2	2	4	Nil.	Nil.	1	3	Nil.	3	1
Death rate ..	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.02
<u>Cancer:</u> (All forms)										
No. of deaths	121	119	131	131	139	101	133	137	151	135
Death rate ..	2.76	2.68	3.00	3.01	3.22	2.31	3.03	3.18	3.33	3.09

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1970.

Cause of death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total deaths under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
<u>Accidental:</u>										
Severe burns	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Birth injury, difficult labour, etc:</u>										
Asphyxia	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other condition	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital anomalies ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Galactosaemia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, fulminating	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Totals:	11	1	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	14

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1970.

	<u>Non-Residents.</u> <u>(Outward Transfers).</u>	<u>Residents.</u>
<u>Deaths occurring in Folkestone:</u>		
Royal Victoria Hospital	94	92
Nursing Homes and Old Peoples' Homes	12	69
Private dwellings	7	292
Local hotels	4	1
Found dead on arrival at hospital	16	20
Other circumstances, i.e., G.P.O. telephone exchange	1	-
Total :	134	474

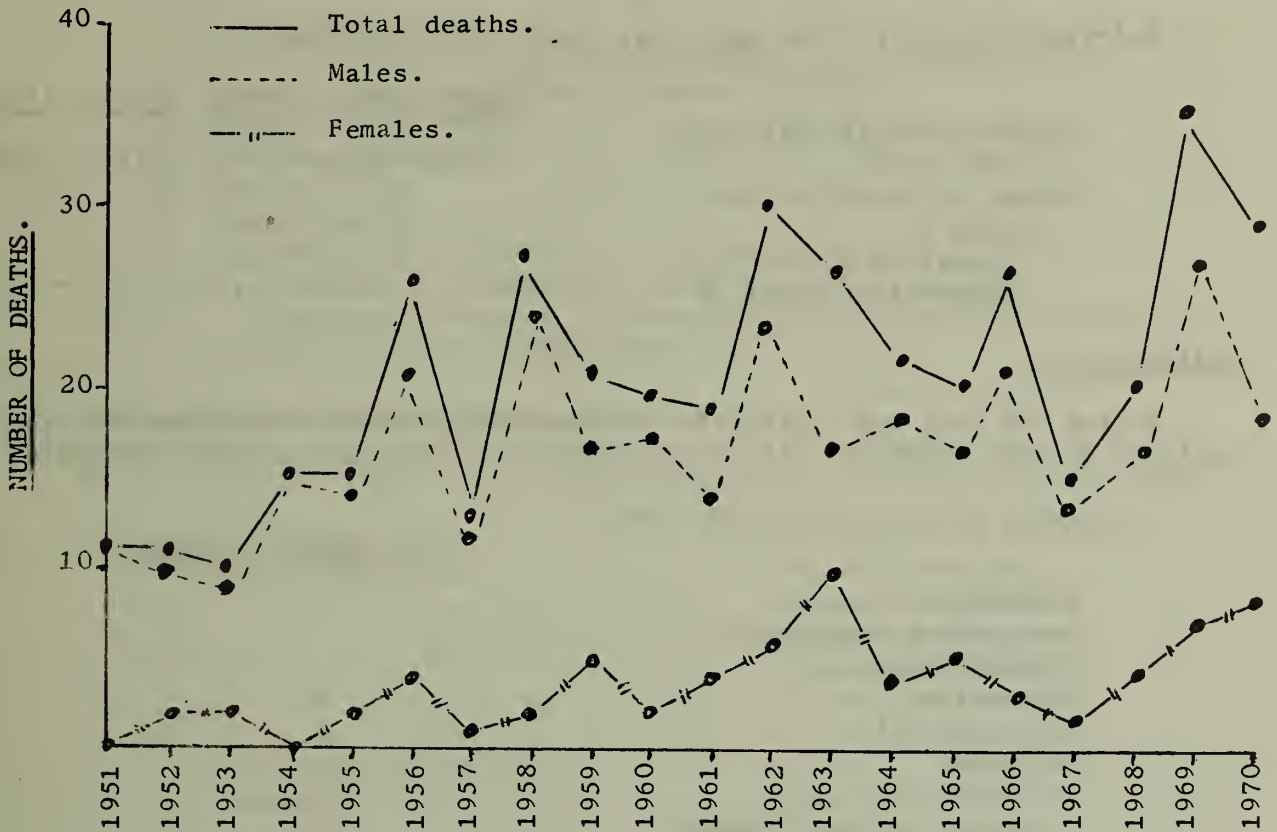
Deaths outside Folkestone classified as "Inward Transfers" and occurring in:-

Ashford Hospital, Ashford	10
Buckland Hospital, Dover	45
Hothfield Hospital, Ashford	1
Isolation Hospital, Dover	1
Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury	2
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	31
St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham	7
St. Martin's Hospital, Canterbury	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge	31
St. Saviour's Hospital, Hythe	3
Willesborough Hospital, Ashford	4
London Hospitals	9
Other Hospitals	12
Nursing Homes and Old Peoples' Homes	6
Hotels	3
Private dwellings	13
Found dead on arrival at hospital	1
Other circumstances, i.e., Hythe canal, railway line, cross-channel boat, etc.	5
Total deaths for Folkestone:	185
Inquests	21
Post-mortems	221

Deaths from Cancer:

The death rate of 3.09 per 1,000 home population from cancer (all forms) during 1970 has shown a decrease of 0.24 compared with 1969 and is the lowest for three years.

The following diagram shows the number of deaths during the past twenty years from cancer of the lungs and bronchi:-



It is interesting to note that the number of deaths for males have nearly doubled (12 in 1951 to 21 in 1970) whereas for women the figures were nil in 1951 and 8 last year.

The figures given below show the comparison between the death rate per 1,000 home population of cancer of the lungs and bronchi with that for respiratory tuberculosis given as the "immediate" cause of death during the past five years:

	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.
<u>Death rate for:</u>					
Cancer of lungs and bronchi	0.61	0.35	0.47	0.79	0.66
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02

The death rate in 1970 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.62 for England and Wales and 0.75 for Greater London.

Deaths and Recoveries from Tuberculosis:

Seven patients, 5 previously suffering from pulmonary and 2 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, were regarded by the Chest Physician as "recovered".

A summary of the number of patients whose cause of death was tuberculosis, including its late effects, or had been reported as "recovered" since 1966 is:

	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.
<u>T.B. Respiratory:</u>					
Deaths	1	3	-	-	1
Patients regarded as "recovered"	7	11	10	8	5
<u>T.B. Other:</u>					
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Patients regarded as "recovered"	5	5	4	1	2

Infant Mortality:

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1970 was 22.61 per thousand live births; this figure compares with 18 for England and Wales.

The mortality rate for Folkestone is the highest since 1967. The number of deaths caused by premature birth is the highest for 10 years although congenital anomaly deaths were the lowest since 1963.

Relevant figures for the past five years are as follows:-

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	16.18	23.88	17.07	14.73	22.61
Number of infant deaths caused by:					
Premature births	4	4	-	3	5
Congenital anomalies ..	3	2	4	2	1

Stillbirths:

During the year six legitimate and one illegitimate stillbirths were assigned to this borough; all of the women concerned were hospital patients.

The causes of the stillbirths were:

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Anencephaly	-	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	1
Hydrocephalous	-	1
Hydramnios	-	1
Oligohydramnios	1	-
Not known	-	2
	-	-
<u>Totals:</u>	1	6
	=	=

Maternal Mortality:

A woman aged 39 died in the local hospital from septicaemia (bacterial) following an operation (caesarian section); this is the first maternal death in Folkestone for 16 years.

Principal Causes of Death During the Past Five Years:

	<u>Cancer</u> <u>(all forms).</u>	<u>Cerebro-</u> <u>vascular</u> <u>disease.</u>	<u>Coronary</u> <u>disease,</u> <u>angina.</u>	<u>Other heart</u> <u>disease.</u>	<u>Bronchitis</u> <u>and emphysema.</u>
1966 ..	101	92	137	82	29
1967 ..	133	101	124	69	29
*1968 ..	137	107	182	55	38
1969 ..	151	101	182	48	34
1970 ..	135	86	154	53	33

*With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases the short list of 36 causes used for analysis of mortality in previous years was revised, and since 1968 deaths are now classified under the 65 headings based on the International Abbreviated List.

Part II - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council:

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunisation for protection against
Diphtheria, Measles, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, German Measles,
Tetanus and Whooping Cough.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc:

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year:

- (a) Infant Welfare:
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cheriton Clinic | - | Monday afternoon.
Thursday afternoon.
Second and fourth
Thursday morning
each month. |
| Methodist Church Hall,
Sandgate | - | Second and fourth
Friday afternoon
each month. |
| Old Harvey Grammar School | - | Tuesday afternoon.
Friday morning.
First, third and fifth
Thursday morning each
month. |
| Baptist Church Hall,
Hill Road | - | First and third Friday
afternoon each month. |

Dr. Margaret Paxton was in attendance at the Baptist Church Hall, Dr. P. MacGregor at the Cheriton Clinic and Dr. D.A. Ewing at the other two centres.

- (b) Mothercraft and Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes:
Old Harvey Grammar School - Thursday afternoon.

County Midwives also see their own patients for ante-natal care at the Cheriton Clinic and the Old Harvey Grammar School Centre.

Hospitals:

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:-

- (a) General and Maternity:
Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, near Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
- (b) Infectious Diseases (excluding smallpox):
Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) Chronic Sick:

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.
 Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover.

(d) Geriatric:

Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Long Reach Hospital, Dartford.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by the Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee:

In-Patients:

Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,959

New Out-Patients:

Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Diseases of the Chest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542
Physical Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719
Geriatrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,252
E.N.T. (Including T. & A's)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	938
Orthopaedics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,407
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	832
Radiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Urology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926
Obstetrics - A.N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	759
P.N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Psychiatry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Hearing Aid (Diagnostic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Total attendances for all Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,532
Attendances at Accident Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,947
Out-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy Depts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,071
In-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy Depts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,911
together with 1,785 out-patient attendances at Group Exercises and 1,333 In-patient attendances at Group Exercises.										
Units of Treatment in X-ray Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,031
Individual Patient requests in Pathology Dept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,636
Post-mortems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221

Ambulance Service:

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

The Kent County Council provided vaccination and immunisation services that offer to children a substantial measure of protection against the following diseases:

Diphtheria.
 Measles and German Measles.
 Poliomyelitis.
 Smallpox.
 Tetanus.
 Whooping Cough.

In July information was received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security that the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation had recommended that vaccination against german measles should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e., those in their 14th year. The purpose of this recommendation was to ensure that as many girls as possible were offered protection against german measles by vaccination before reaching childbearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with german measles in pregnancy.

Immunisation is effective by one single dose of vaccine and it was recommended by the Secretary of State for Social Services that the necessary arrangements should be brought into operation as soon as possible after the school holidays.

General Practitioners were also invited by the local Health Authority (K.C.C.) to participate in these arrangements.

Facilities for the other injections were available at the various Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough or, if preferred, by the family doctors concerned.

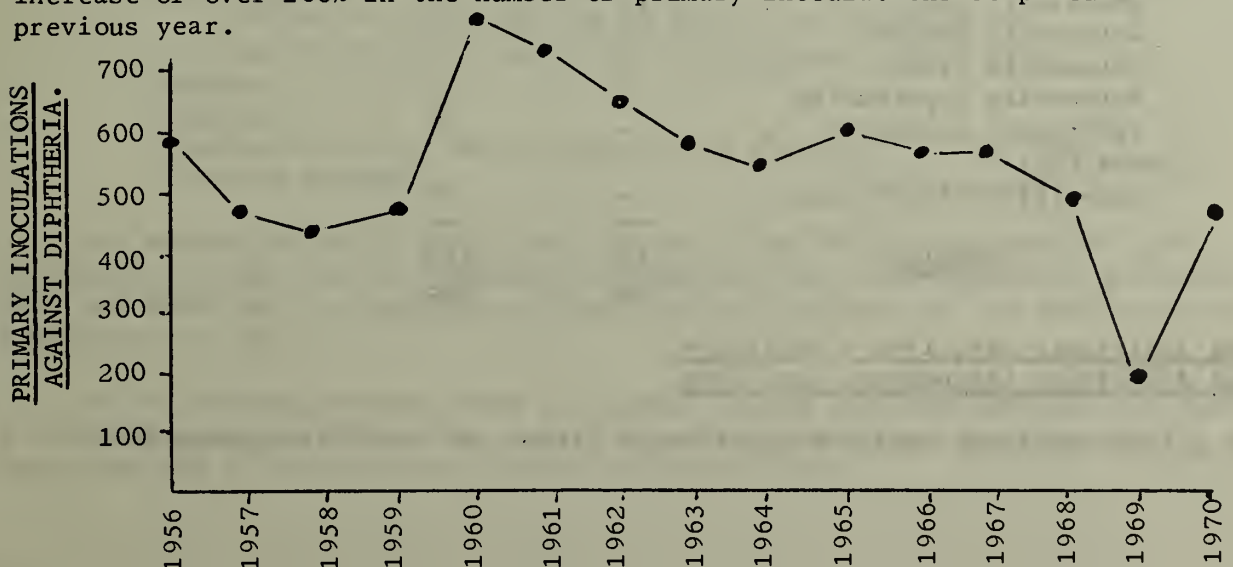
Vaccination against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough:

Triple Antigen is used for combined immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough, but where children have already had whooping cough it is considered advisable to have them vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus only.

The County Medical Officer has supplied the following figures for 1970 based on the returns sent to the Department of Health and Social Security:

Year of Birth	Primary.			Reinforcing.		
	Triple Anti-gen.	Diph./ Tet.	Tetanus.	Triple Anti-gen.	Diph./ Tet.	Tetanus.
1970	15	-	-	-	-	-
1969	317	3	-	5	-	-
1968	128	2	-	86	17	2
1967	9	-	1	50	6	-
1966	7	-	-	26	24	-
1965	3	1	-	127	183	-
1963-1964	1	1	1	23	43	-
1952-1962	2	1	16	3	12	30
Totals:	482	8	18	320	285	32

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified during the past 18 years and the number of children who received primary inoculation against diphtheria, either with triple antigen or diphtheria/tetanus, has shown a downward trend since the peak in 1960, it is pleasing to note that in 1970 there was an increase of over 100% in the number of primary inoculations compared with the previous year.



Poliomyelitis, Measles and German Measles Vaccination:

Year of Birth.	Poliomyelitis.		Measles.	German Measles.
	Primary.	Reinforcing.		
1970	21	-	-	-
1969	442	-	173	-
1968	232	-	125	-
1967	51	-	51	-
1966	36	51	36	-
1965	-	316	47	-
1963-1964	-	88	18	-
1954-1962	-	38	24	74
Totals:	782	493	474	74

Smallpox Vaccination:

The following is the only information now available from the County Medical Officer:

Primary vaccinations

(born 1968/69) 324

Revaccinations

(born 1954/62) 42

Authentication of Vaccination Certificates:

During the year the following certificates of vaccination against smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever, etc., were authenticated:

Smallpox:

Primary 145

Revaccination 839

Cholera 271

Typhoid fever 54

Poliomyelitis 1

Laboratory Facilities:

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below:

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Faeces for:		
Dysentery, sonne	13	72
Salmonella anatum	-	6
Salmonella typhi	1	1
Salmonella typhimurium	5	22
Pathogenic organisms	-	19
Swabs for:		
Haemolytic streptococci	-	38
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>158</u>

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1970.

Care of Old People and the Chronic Sick:

During the year 21 cases were investigated and help given as necessary; this compares with 22 cases involving 23 persons in 1969.

The cases were originally referred to me by:-

Chief Public Health Inspector	..	..	..	..	1
County Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	2
Council Member	..	..	..	..	1
Family Doctors	..	..	..	..	2
Home Help Organiser	..	..	..	..	2
Housing Official	..	..	..	..	1
Patients themselves	..	..	..	..	2
Police	..	..	..	..	1
Relatives and friends	..	..	..	..	7
Salvation Army	..	..	..	..	1
Secretary/Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	..	..	..	..	1

The following action was taken in respect of the persons concerned.

Admitted to:

(a) Buckland Hospital, Dover	..	..	..	1
(b) Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone	..	..	..	1
(c) St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham	..	..	..	2

Referred to:

(a) County Welfare Department	..	..	..	3
(b) Family doctors	..	..	..	5
(c) Old People's Welfare Committee	..	..	..	6
Home Help assistance arranged	..	..	..	1
Visited and or other assistance as required	..	..	..	2

The work of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee covers a wide range of activities and the members work in close collaboration with other organisations, both statutory and voluntary, whose aim is to help in any way possible the elderly people of the town.

The new Secretary of the Committee, Miss W.M. Nicholls, has given the following brief summary of their work during the year ending 31st March, 1971:

Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	268
Number of elderly people on records	..				Approx.	2,350
Help and advice given	..	..	..	..	..	1,328
Accommodation found	..	..	..	..	..	43 persons
Active voluntary visitors (not including the visiting service given by the British Red Cross Society and W.R.V.S.)	..	..	..			45
Aid-in-Sickness (distribution of Bovril, Horlicks, Complan, etc)	..	..	..	..	..	123
Fuel Fund:						

Fuel Fund:

During the year the sum of £18.35 was expended in helping to provide a number of elderly people with extra warmth.

W.R.V.S.:

"Meals-on-wheels" service (four days a week)	..	..	..	..	15,308
Clothing issued	..	..	..	..	3,047 garments

The members of local youth group known as the "Friends Anonymous" have continued to cope with the numerous requests for help with shopping, gardening, etc. and their willing assistance to the elderly citizens of the town is much appreciated by all

The Friendship Luncheon Club at a local church hall has continued to prove a great success and the one day a week on which it was open has been well supported and 2,279 meals were served during the year.

On the 31st December, 1970 Mrs. C. Skelton retired from the office of Organising Secretary of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, a position which she had held for nine years, and I should like to express my appreciation of the unstinting and valuable help which she gave to me during this period.

The willing assistance given to me at all times by members of the Kent County Council home help and welfare services in Folkestone is also very much appreciated.

N.S.P.C.C.:

Senior Inspector E.N. Loveday has reported that twenty-eight new cases were opened in Folkestone affecting the welfare of 74 children (43 infants under 5 years, 28 between 5 and under 15 years and 3 between 15 and under 18 years).

Children concerned were found to be:

Well cared for - no case	..	..	..	1
Lacking physical care	..	..	..	1
Physically injured	..	..	..	2
Emotionally disturbed	..	..	..	19
At risk but without symptoms at present				48
Not living at home	..	..	..	2
Other condition	..	..	..	1

This work involved the Inspector in making 328 home visits and 302 other visits and interviews.

No court action was taken in respect of these cases.

The close liaison between Mr. Loveday and members of the Public Health Department has continued during the year and his willing and tactful assistance when required has been invaluable.

Nursing Homes:

The four registered Homes in the Borough provided the following beds:-

For maternity patients only	..	4
For other patients only	..	50

One of the Homes is approved as a place for the purposes of Section I of the Abortion Act 1967 for treatment for the termination of pregnancy.

Venereal Disease:

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D.E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist for the area, of the new patients from Folkestone who attended the treatment centres at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1970:-

<u>Folkestone New Cases</u> <u>who attended Centres at:</u>						<u>Total</u> <u>in</u> <u>1970.</u>	<u>Total in</u> <u>1969 for</u> <u>Comparison.</u>
<u>Ashford.</u>	<u>Canterbury.</u>	<u>Dover.</u>					
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	10	7	14	31	32		
Other venereal conditions	38	37	43	118	77		

Particulars of the age groups of patients with gonorrhoea are:-

<u>Attended Centres at:</u>						<u>Totals.</u>	
<u>Ashford.</u>	<u>Canterbury.</u>	<u>Dover.</u>				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		
<u>Age Groups.</u>							
16-19 years	-	4	1	4	1	-	2 8
20-24 years	-	2	-	-	6	-	6 2
25 and over	3	1	1	1	7	-	11 2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals:</u> ..	3	7	2	5	14	-	19 12
	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

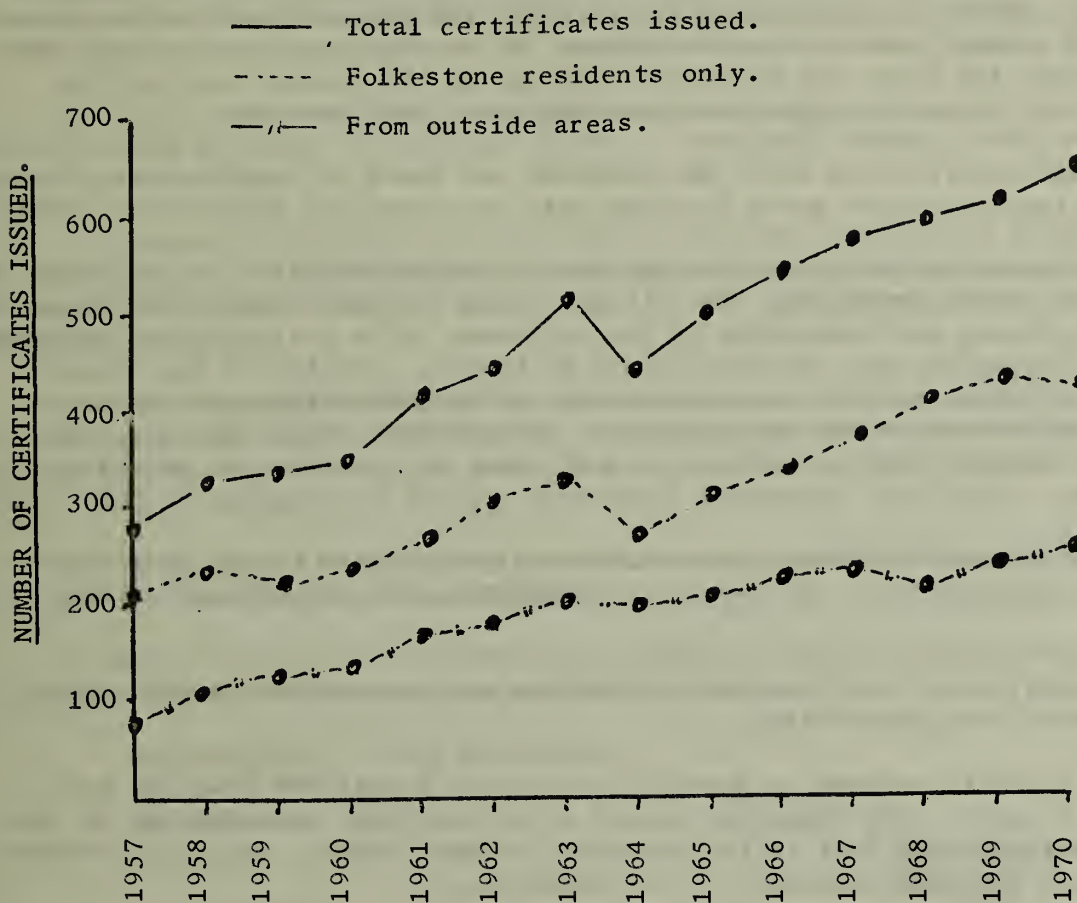
Folkestone Crematorium:

During 1970 a total of 683 cremation certificates were issued compared with 655 the previous year.

Of the 683 certificates issued 429 were in respect of Folkestone residents and the remaining 254 came from the following areas:-

Capel and Dover	..	..	22
Dymchurch and New Romney	..	..	28
Hawkinge and Swingfield	..	..	21
Hythe and Saltwood	..	..	128
Lyminge and Elham	..	..	13
Other areas	..	..	42

Details of the certificates issued from 1957, the first full year since the crematorium was opened, are shown on the following graph:-



Medical Examination of Corporation Employees:

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1970:-

				Males.	Females.
<u>For admission to the Corporation:</u>					
(a) Superannuation Scheme	..	..		45	15
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	..	..	..	51	3
Special examinations	..	..	..	8	-
Re-examinations	..	..	..	7	2
<u>Totals:</u>				<u>111</u>	<u>20</u>

Arrangements were made for 66 of the employees to have chest X-ray examination and 25 attended the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit or Surveys in the area.

Home Safety:

Mr. C.J. Smithen, Hon. Secretary, has supplied me with the following brief summary of the work of the Folkestone Voluntary Home Safety Committee:-

During the past year the Committee has continued to support the quarterly publicity campaigns sponsored by RoSPA, given talks and film shows, mounted exhibitions and distributed propaganda material.

A Quantum Securiclock was purchased by the Committee for installation in the residence of an elderly person within the Borough.

This alarm clock, which was small and attractive in design, provided an emergency alarm system for the aged and infirm and was arranged to give an intermittent buzzing alarm at a pre-set time each morning. The alarm could be switched off by pressing a button on the top of the clock and this would automatically set the alarm to sound at the same time next day. The intermittent buzzing alarm, if not switched off, would operate for two hours; this would give an aged person plenty of time to return to the bedroom to stop the alarm if, for any reason, they had left the room. If the buzzing alarm had not been stopped within two hours the main alarm, fitted on the outside wall of the property, would come into operation and ring until help arrived.

This main alarm would be of an intensity and could if required, be of a large gong type or claxon which could be used at properties remote from others.

A potato slicer which had been purchased from an exhibitor at Expo/Euro '70 was referred to the Committee. The slicer, which had many unprotected razor-sharp knife edges, was considered by the purchaser to be particularly dangerous, and it was suggested that its sale should be banned. Details of the slicer which was of German origin, were telephoned to the Home Office and the slicer was later despatched to the Department for examination. Unfortunately, the Home Office decided that no action could be taken to prohibit the import of the article.

A copy of the film "Living with Electricity" produced by the Electricity Council was purchased for the use of the Committee when giving home safety lectures.

A new edition of the home safety handbook was produced and 3,000 copies made available for distribution.

Mr. E.G. Bell resigned as Honorary Secretary, a position which he had filled for 6 years. The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the work undertaken by Mr. Bell in the promotion of Home Safety. Mr. C.J. Smithen was appointed Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

It is considered that the Committee had another successful year in the furtherance of safety in the home.

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PART III - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply:

During the year the Folkestone and District Water Company installed and set to work an automatic chloramination plant at the Hills Reservoir. This plant automatically adjusts the dose of chlorine and ammonia required to sterilize the water derived from the Alkham Valley wells and fixes it at a pre-determined residual of chlorine in the water entering the principal surface reservoir.

At the Cherry Garden Works the filtration plant which was installed approximately 35 years ago has been overhauled and all the filter media renewed. This plant filters and sterilizes water derived from the springs at Cherry Garden and the Lower Greensand source at Shearway. The well and adits at Drellingore were also pumped down during the year and inspected and found to be in a most satisfactory condition.

In spite of the heavy blizzard in early March, when electricity supplies were curtailed for long periods, the Company are pleased to record with some satisfaction that almost 100% water supplies were maintained during this emergency.

No large mains have been constructed in the district during the year but smaller mains serving new housing estates on the golf course, Park Farm Road and elsewhere were laid.

The Company's statutory area of supply has been extended by Ministerial Order by the inclusion of part of the Mid Kent Water Company's area extending from Barham in the north to St. Margaret's Bay in the east and the Dover Corporation Water Undertaking.

Copies of reports on sixty-four chemical and sixty-four bacteriological examinations were received during the year from the Folkestone and District Water Company; samples of the water for examination were also taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quantity and quality and suitable for drinking and domestic use.

A copy of the Analyst's report on a sample of water from the mains supply sent for chemical examination is set out hereunder:

Appearance: Clear and bright.
 Odour: None.
 pH value: 7.1.

								<u>Parts per</u> <u>Million.</u>
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.032
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Sulphate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in								
				4 hours	..	..	..	0.24
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385

Microscopic examination revealed very little inorganic matter, but rather more organic debris than normally found.

Public Analyst:

Mr. J.H.E. Marshall, M.A.(Cantab.), F.R.I.C., has continued as Public Analyst for this Borough.

Public Cleansing:

The efficiency of the refuse collection service has been improved by the use of larger capacity vehicles, but the disposal service has continued under very severe strain. Refuse has had to be transported to neighbouring authorities for disposal, because of plant breakdowns, on a number of occasions. Preparatory works are at an advanced stage for a new incinerator at Hawkinge to be operated in conjunction with neighbouring authorities.

The use of the compound provided at East Cliff Works under the Civic Amenities Act has increased by at least 50% during the year.

The pilot scheme for a bin liner system was introduced and proved successful, but was suspended because of the inability of the existing incinerator to accept the polythene liners.

The first major incident of oil pollution of the beaches occurred during the year, but emergency clearance has been carried out only at East Cliff Sands. Some assistance was given to the Pilot Service and British Railways.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The relief sewerage scheme for Wear Bay Road and Hollands Avenue was completed during the year.

Investigation of possible pollution of the beaches has continued.

Heavy rainstorms during the autumn leaf fall period caused some flooding, due to blocked gullies and drains, but clearance and relief work was accelerated by the use of radio control of mobile units.

Housing:

The Borough Treasurer has provided me with the following information regarding the number of families on the Council's waiting list and the number who have been accommodated during the year:-

(a) <u>On Council's waiting list:</u>				
(i)	without separate homes	..	..	66
(ii)	with separate homes	..	..	127
	<u>Total:</u>			<u>193</u>
(b) <u>Families accommodated:</u>				
(i)	rehoused by Council	..	..	99

Eighty-nine cases, compared with 61 during 1969, were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic living conditions, chronic illness or other "medical grounds".

The number of cases where rehousing was sought for health reasons, and were supported by the family doctors concerned, has shown a further increase; a considerable amount of work is involved to ensure that recommendations for rehousing are made in order of need in the interests of health.

During the year forty-three cases were recommended for inclusion on the housing waiting list, priority in rehousing or transfer to other Corporation accommodation, i.e., larger type of house, ground floor or on more level terrain.

A summary of the cases dealt with is as follows:-

<u>Referred by:</u>	<u>No of Cases.</u>	<u>Recommended for inclusion, priority or transfer.</u>
Borough Treasurer on		
medical grounds	46	19
Chest Physician	2	1
County Health Visitors and		
Midwives	7	2
Family doctors	14	11
Housing applicants themselves	16	8
Local Councillors	3	2
Children's Officers	1	-
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>43</u>

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the housing programme during 1970:-

(a) By Local Authority:

(i)	Number of houses completed	..	..	..	..	43
(ii)	Number of houses under construction -					
	Firs Farm Estate	..	72			
	Dawson Road	..	..	53		
	Clarence Street	..	30			155

(b) By Private Enterprise:

(i)	Number of houses converted	..	..	..	..	4
(ii)	Number of flats resulting from such conversion					12
(iii)	Number of new houses and flats completed	..				150

The future housing programme included:-

(a) By Local Authority:

<u>Site.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Approx. Number of Dwellings.</u>
70 Harbour Way	- Flats	7
Cheriton High Street	- Old people's units	30
Hollands Avenue	- 2 and 3-bedroom units	28
Black Bull Road	- Old people's units	42
Dawson Road/ Black Bull Road	- 2-bedroom houses	12
Princess Street/ Bridge Street	- Old people's units	38

(b) By Private Enterprise:

(i) Continued development of -

Lynwood (Alder Road Extension).
 Golf Course (Cornwallis Avenue Extension).
 Linksway.
 Castle Bay.
 Moat Farm, Park Farm Road.
 Sites of 9/15 The Leas.
 Golden Valley Estate.
 Downs Road (Self-Build).
 Site of 27 Manor Road.

(ii) Proposed housing programme -

Sugar Loaf Estate, north of Churchill Avenue (Phase II).
 Sugar Loaf Estate (old people's dwellings).
 Land between Dolphins Road and Downs Road (old people's dwellings - K.C.C. and British Legion).
 Walton Manor Close (old people's dwellings).
 Royal Kent Site, Sandgate High Street.

PART IV - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the eighteenth year no case of diphtheria was notified.

DYSENTERY.

A small outbreak of sonne dysentery occurred during the latter part of June and families living in married quarters at Shorncliffe Camp were mainly affected. There were six incidents involving 12 cases; in three incidents mothers and a total of six children were reported and of the other cases one was a baby of four months and two were infants each one year of age. Two sisters from the same family were admitted to the Haine Hospital at Ramsgate.

ENTERIC FEVER (Typhoid Fever).

A child of 4½ years, who had arrived with her mother and sister a few days earlier from Afghanistan (they had travelled by 'plane from Kabul via Moscow), became unwell and was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital where it was confirmed that she was suffering from typhoid fever. The child was later transferred to the infectious diseases section of the Heathfield Hospital at Nottingham as her father, who was previously an anaesthetist at the Folkestone Hospital, had obtained an appointment in that area.

One suspected case, man aged 35 who had recently returned from a caravan holiday in Spain, was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation but typhoid fever was not confirmed.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

Of the nine cases of infective jaundice notified five were under the age of 24 years and other four between 26 and 69 years; two of the women, aged 19 and 23 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES.

1970 was not a biennial year for measles but 255 cases were reported during an outbreak which commenced in July and did not reach its peak until the last week of December; 146 were infants under the age of 5 years. 105 were school-children and the remaining 4 over the age of 15 years. An infant of 7 months, who was also suffering from gastro-enteritis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

An infant of 2 years, patient in the local hospital, was notified as suffering from acute meningitis; the causative organism was haemophilus influenzae, type 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twelve cases of scarlet fever were reported compared with 16 in 1969 and 45 in 1968; four were under the age of 5 years, five were children from primary schools and the remaining three between the ages of 22 and 37 years. The disease was mild and all the patients nursed at home.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Eight sporadic cases of whooping cough were notified; three were infants, four school-children and the remaining case was a girl of 16 years.

CHICKENPOX.

A youth of 16, member of the Junior Infantry Battalion at Shorncliffe Camp, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital suffering from chickenpox.

GERMAN MEASLES.

A young married woman in the early stages of pregnancy was excluded from teaching for two weeks as some of the pupils of her school were suffering from german measles and her blood showed no evidence of antibodies to the disease.

A certificate was issued in accordance with the National Insurance Act 1946 to enable her to claim sickness benefit.

INFLUENZA.

The influenza outbreak in Folkestone reached its peak during the first week of January when the number of first certificates of incapacity received by the local branch of the Department of Health and Social Security was more than six times the normal average for the time of year, but by the end of the month the weekly figure of sickness benefit claims had reverted to normal.

During January alone a total of forty-three persons died in Folkestone from the following respiratory infections:-

						<u>Residents from:</u>	
						<u>Folkestone.</u>	<u>Outside District.</u>
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	12	-
Influenza and complications	..	..				10	5
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
Other respiratory infections	..	..				2	-
<u>Totals:</u>						<u>33</u>	<u>10</u>

In December vaccination against influenza was offered to members of Folkestone Corporation staff and approximately 44% accepted and were subsequently vaccinated by Hypo-spray Jet Injection carried out by nurses from the Duphar Laboratories Limited with a doctor in attendance.

MUMPS.

Two patients suffering from mumps, an infant of 3 years and a youth of 16 attached to the Junior Infantry Battalion at Shorncliffe Camp, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

SALMONELLA INFECTION - Not Food Borne.

A boy of 8 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital from the Out-Patients' Department at the local hospital and subsequently confirmed as suffering from Salmonella D type organism.

A second case, infant of one year, had an infection with Salmonella typhimurium.

FOOD POISONING and GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Three incidents of food poisoning, involving 10 persons, were confirmed during the year.

Two of the incidents were sporadic cases where only one patient was involved. The first was a child of 4 years who became unwell following her return from a holiday abroad with her parents, and laboratory reports confirmed that she was suffering from salmonella typhimurium infection; stool tests on other members of the family were all negative to pathogenic organisms.

The second patient, a woman of 28 who had also recently returned from a holiday abroad, was subsequently confirmed as suffering from salmonella anatum infection. Follow-up investigations were carried out on other members of the party who stayed at the same holiday accommodation but no further case was traced.

The third incident involved a mother and her seven children, all under the age of 11 years, but although the causative organism was not confirmed it was regarded clinically as a family outbreak.

It was not possible to ascertain the food concerned in any of these three incidents.

Five suspected cases were reported but the provisional diagnosis not confirmed by laboratory tests.

The ages of the eleven patients suffering from gastro-enteritis and admitted

to the Dover Isolation Hospital were from nine months to 77 years.

One of the patients, a man aged 35 who had recently returned from a caravan holiday abroad, was originally admitted to hospital for observation as a suspected case of enteric fever but this was later amended to gastro-enteritis.

OTHER ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

A summary of the patients from Folkestone who were admitted to Isolation Hospitals at Dover and Haine during the year is as follows:-

				<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Cellulitis of leg	..	..	..	-	1
Drug eruption and laryngitis	..	..		1	-
Giardia lamblia infection	..	..	..	-	1
Herpes ophthalmicus	..	..	..	-	2
Staph. aureus infection	..	..	..	-	1
				-	-
<u>Totals:</u>				1	5
				=	=

TUBERCULOSIS.

Six new cases, 5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, were notified; this compares with 10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases in 1969.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action taken during the year.

(b) Mass Radiography.

With the re-organisation of the Mass Radiography service in Kent arrangements were made by Dr. G.I. Rees-Jones, Medical Director of the service, for a mobile unit to visit Folkestone from 2.0 to 3.0 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month instead of the previous comprehensive survey by units of the Mass Radiography Service approximately every three years.

The new arrangements came into force at the beginning of October and by the end of the year the following X-rays had been taken:

<u>Mobile Unit attended on:</u>			<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
October 7th and 21st	..	..	91	179
November 4th and 18th	..	..	86	158
December 2nd and 16th	..	..	96	117
			-	-
<u>Total X-ray examinations:</u>			273	454
			=	=

Of this total of 727 the cases were

			<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
<u>Referred by:</u>				
General Practitioners	..	..	13	14
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	9	2
Members of Public	..	..	251	438
			-	-
<u>Totals:</u>			273	454
			=	=

The facilities of this fortnightly service are greatly appreciated and it is to be hoped that these arrangements will continue on a permanent basis.

(c) New Cases (after correction) Notified during 1970.

<u>Age in Years.</u>			<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		
			<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
25-44	..	..	1	-	-	-	
45-64	..	..	2	-	-	-	
65-74	..	..	1	1	-	1	
			-	-	-	-	
<u>Totals:</u>			4	1	-	1	
			=	=	=	=	

Number of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year:

(a) Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

(d) Mortality during 1970.

In one case the late effects of respiratory tuberculosis were given as the cause of death.

(e) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
On register at 1st January, 1970	33	14	2	4	53
Primary notifications (as amended)	4	1	-	1	6
Other additions -					
Restored to register ..	1	-	1	-	2
Transferred from other areas	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Totals:</u>	40	15	3	5	63
Removed (died, left district, recovered, etc.)	7	2	1	1	11*
Remaining on register at 31st December, 1970	33	13	2	4	52

*Of this number 1 died, 3 left the district, and 7 were reported by the Chest Physician as "now regarded as recovered".

(f) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1970 - Occupation of Patients.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
Cleaner, vehicle	1	-	-	-	1
Food shop proprietor ..	1	-	-	-	1
Housewife	-	1	-	1	2
Retired	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Totals:</u>	4	1	-	1	6

(g) Chest Clinic.

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information:-

Number of people with Tuberculosis requiring medical advice.

Number of people requiring advice (but not necessarily treatment) was 364 (582 in 1964).

Resistant organisms.

We have had a very re-assuring experience in Folkestone. There now are no patients infected with organisms resistant to the usual treatment. This is in contrast to urban areas with a large immigrant population, such as Birmingham.

Tuberculosis protection.

Besides a large number of school children dealt with by School Medical Officers, 120 contacts have been given B.C.G. in the Chest Department.

Tuberculosis contacts.

The number of tuberculosis contacts examined was 177.

RABIES - DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

As a routine measure information was received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Maidstone that a dog had died at a quarantine kennels in Folkestone.

Further tests were carried out on the dog's brain at the Central Veterinary Laboratory but all proved negative for rabies.

The death of a second quarantine dog was also reported but this was due to toxæmia following an operation for a bladder condition.

As arranged with the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale a 14-day course of anti-rabies vaccine is kept under refrigeration at the Folkestone Public Health Department for immediate use should the necessity arise.

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Disease.	C I V I L I A N C A S E S.																Military cases.	Total Civilian and Military Cases.	Admitted to Hospital.
	Regulations, 1968:																		
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 and over.	Total Civilian.			
Notifiable under Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968:																			
Dysentery, bacillary ..	1	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	2	
Enteric fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Infective jaundice ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	9	9	2	
Measles ..	16	34	37	29	30	103	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	255	255	1	
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	2	1	4	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	
Whooping cough	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	
Not a Notifiable Disease but Admitted to Isolation Hospital:																			
Cellulitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
lower leg ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chickenpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Drug eruption and laryngitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Gastro-enteritis ..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	11	11	11	
Giardia lamblia infection ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Herpes ophthalmicus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	
Mumps ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Salmonella infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Staph. aureus infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Totals:	20	41	39	35	32	115	3	6	4	6	6	1	-	3	5	316	319	28	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

As the Red Queen said to Alice: here, it really takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place.

In presenting my twenty-second Annual Report it can confidently be asserted that once again the Department did rather better than that, inasmuch as at the end of another lap in the local government marathon positive progress can be reported in the various services for which the Public Health Inspectorate is responsible.

We now live in a world of electronics, computers, automatic monitors, think tanks, and other intricate and sophisticated products of the 20th century, but the human being stubbornly retains his own individuality and seems reluctant to sacrifice his basic physical reactions on the high altar of progress.

People are thus still as vulnerable as ever to the effects of bad housing, unfit or adulterated or contaminated food, poor working conditions and, increasingly, the newer nuisances such as noise and pollution of the atmosphere which seem to be synonymous with industrial advancement.

The complexity of the environmental health services has increased out of all recognition to that which obtained only a few years ago and calls for a wealth of technical knowledge and expertise. The necessity of preserving a coherent pattern whereby a reasonable interpretation of relevant legislation and codes of practice is reconciled with what the individual citizen or the community in a collective sense has a right to expect, still fully obtains, but techniques must be adapted to meet new circumstances. Sometimes it seems that the most difficult task is to establish a proper sense of rapport with industrial and shop managements, employees, property owners, tenants and other members of the public when trying to achieve this objective.

Knowledge is understanding, but education in the principles of environmental health has little popular appeal in itself and although on occasion advantage can be taken to drive home a particular lesson in the light of some dramatic incident, such as an outbreak of food poisoning for example, the impact soon fades and the ever-present enemy complacency regains all lost ground. The quiet unspectacular efforts of Public Health Inspectors in spreading knowledge on nearly all aspects of health education in their visits to home, shop, factory or work place, therefore remains the cornerstone of education in the environmental health field and it is through this medium that the simple yet profound tenet expounded over one hundred years ago by Sir Edwin Chadwick is still being spread, namely that man should have knowledge of the things which are likely to affect or influence his health and wellbeing - and act on that information.

I trust that perusal of the following pages will provide sufficient evidence to justify the claim of further progress.

I acknowledge in abundant measure the sterling work of all members of the staff of my Department who, as ever, responded readily to the heavy demands made on them throughout the year. Each one thereby materially contributed to the sum total of the work referred to in this report and to them individually goes the credit of a job well done.

I am grateful for the continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, and the Members of the Borough Council, and am equally appreciative of the continued co-operation of officers and staff of other departments.

L. H. VALE,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Borough and Port of Folkestone.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY1. COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received and dealt with	1,140
----------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

2. INSPECTIONS - Summary of visits madePublic Health Acts, 1936-1961

Visits to premises (including re-visits)	1,620
------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Housing Acts, 1957-1969

Visits for purposes of securing repairs	...	...	...	...	628
Visits re individual unfit dwellings, compliance with demolition orders, checks on compliance with closing orders, etc.	...	...	...	...	225
Visits re clearance areas, supervision of demolition, etc.	...	...	...	...	82
Visits for general survey and assessment of properties	...	...	...	...	107
Visits re houses-let-in-multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	147

Housing Acts, 1958-1969

Visits re improvement grants (including preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits)	...	...	...	...	1,236
Visits re Compulsory Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	629
Visits re Compulsory Improvements (individual houses)	...	...	...	...	41
Visits re Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	185

Housing (General)

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, claims for priority, etc.)	...	...	...	...	168
Visits re Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	10

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960-1966

Inspection of shops and other premises, stalls, mobile vehicles, etc. where food is stored, handled and/or sold	...	...	...	...	1,223
Visits to ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	103
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous visits (including food sampling, etc.)	...	...	...	...	762

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Premises inspected and recorded	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to premises subject to registration for purposes of the Act	...	...	...	...	93
Visits to other premises for check purposes	...	...	...	...	21

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959-1965

Inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	141
----------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Diseases of Animals Act, etc.

Visits to Quarantine Kennels	...	...	...	...	19
Visits re Waste Food Order 1957	...	...	...	...	20
Visits re Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	...	...	...	...	5
Visits re Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	...	...	11
Visits re Riding Establishments Acts	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	19

Visits to other premises, etc. not recorded above

Factories (a) Power	...	...	...	...	25
(b) Non-power	...	...	...	...	7
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	...	5
Agricultural Premises (farms, holdings, etc.)	...	...	...	...	3
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	66
Clean Air Acts 1956-1968	...	...	...	...	65

Hairdressers' Premises	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious Diseases:					
(i) Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	25
(ii) Enteric infections other than food poisoning	...	...	...	...	78
(iii) Other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	54
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	8
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	134
Merchandise Marks Act 1926	...	...	...	...	48
Noise Abatement Act 1960	...	...	...	...	92
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	...	22
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	12
Rodent Control (Visits by Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	30
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	419
<hr/>					
Total number of visits made	...	...	...	...	8,743
Visits to Port	...	...	...	...	482
					<hr/> 9,225

3. NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES SERVED		* NOTICES COMPLIED		DEFECTS OR CONTRAVENTIONS	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factories Act, 1961 ...	6	-	5	-	8	6
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920	3	-	4	-	3	4
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960-1966 ...	37	-	45	-	166	229
Housing Acts 1957-1969:						
(i) Routine repairs schedules ...	20	1	13	-	240	164
(ii) Improvement Grant repairs schedules	-	173	1	77	2199	757
(iii) Statutory overcrowding ...	4	-	4	-	5	5
Public Health Acts 1936-1961	177	6	158	3	417	396
Slaughter Houses Act, 1954	-	-	1	-	-	1
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963 ...	13	-	20	-	59	49
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	9	-	9	-	9	9
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	1	-	-	-	3	-
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	11	-	14	-	12	15
Hairdressers Byelaws ...	1	-	1	-	1	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	1	-	1	-	1	1
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959/65 ...	2	-	1	-	2	1
TOTALS	285	180	277	80	3125	1638

* Includes some notices carried over from previous year.

BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS, ETC., REMEDIED
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

	Public Health Acts 1936-61	Housing Acts 1958-1969 (Improvement Grant Schedules)	Housing Acts 1957-69 (Maintenance Notices)
<u>DAMPNESS:</u>			
Roofs repaired	16	43	10
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed	28	54	12
External walls repointed, re- rendered or repaired, cavities cleared, etc.	5	118	17
Internal walls waterproofed ...	8	27	-
Window sills repaired or renewed	2	22	-

GENERAL REPAIRS:

Internal walls or ceilings re- paired or renewed	53	131	23
Floors repaired or renewed, sub- floor ventilation provided, etc.	13	16	5
Doors repaired or renewed ...	3	23	3
Windows repaired	16	75	18
Sash-cords renewed	11	43	7
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt ...	7	32	2
Firegrates repaired or renewed	3	7	-
Staircases repaired, hand-rails fitted, etc.	3	14	3
Food Stores provided or ventilated, etc.	-	2	9
Yard paving provided or renewed	3	21	4
Water supplies reinstated, supply pipes and fittings repaired or renewed	6	5	-
Internal re-decoration	2	63	16

DRAINAGE:

Repaired or cleansed	35	11	3
Reconstructed or relaid ...	1	-	-
New gullies provided	2	2	-
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	1	3	-
Wastepipes repaired or renewed, etc.	8	3	5
Soilpipes and vent-shafts ...	3	-	-
Sewers repaired	4	-	-

	Public Health Acts 1936-61	Housing Acts 1958-1969 (Improvement Grant Schedules)	Housing Acts 1957-69 (Maintenance Notices)
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES:</u>			
Additional accommodation provided	1	1	10
Structural repairs (roofs, walls, ceilings, floors, plasterwork, etc.)	13	8	7
Doors, windows repaired or renewed	-	6	-
Fittings repaired or renewed	11	7	-

MISCELLANEOUS:

External re-decorations ...	-	18	2
Accumulations or refuse removed	23	-	2
Nuisances from animals, etc. abated	6	-	-
Premises or parts of premises cleansed and/or disinfested	5	-	-
Unclassified	8	2	6
	<u>300</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>164</u>

REFUSE BINS (Folkestone Corporation Act):

New bins provided after service of notices 4

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is as follows:-

Number of premises served by cesspools 34

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Both these services continued to be available at very short notice and immediate response was possible to all demands made.

Disinfection:

The number of premises (10) for which disinfection treatments were required was the same as last year and was again indicative of the comparatively minor role which such work now has in the field of public health, unless some special emergency such as an acute outbreak of particular disease arises.

The full technical meaning of a disinfectant is that it is a substance which arrests the active transfer of pathogenic, deleterious, or unwanted organisms from one host or situation to another, since the biological connotation of "infection" implies such transference.

In practice it is frequently associated in the domestic field with the elimination or containment of micro-organisms, rather than the achievement of perfect laboratory sterility, and so far as the use of proprietary disinfectants sold for household use is concerned this is probably a sufficient objective.

It must be added that the actual manual cleaning involved is the basic treatment, and unless this is done thoroughly "disinfection" may be illusory.

When specific treatment of premises is called for, i.e. in cases where the services of the Department are required, the disinfection part of the treatment must be more carefully controlled, however, and formalin in its liquid state, or its derivative formaldehyde in gaseous form, is almost invariably the agent which is employed. The necessity for thoroughness in these cases at once becomes apparent by reference to the fact that of the 10 premises treated in 1970, 4 related to wards or cubicles at the Royal Victoria Hospital used by patients suffering from either suspect typhoid, dysentery or septicaemia.

One treatment involved a number of rooms in the Nurses Home used by staff who had been ministering to the patients referred to, and 2 dwellings were subjected to terminal disinfection following cases of tuberculosis; the other 3 cases related to premises in which precautionary treatments had been specially requested.

Disinfection of library books was also undertaken as a routine precaution where this was considered to be appropriate.

Disinfestation:

Disinfestation, which relates more to treatment of premises or articles bearing visible evidence of infestation by domestic pests or vermin, is effected by the use of insecticides.

Formulations having synergised pyrethrum as the primary ingredient continued to be the main insecticide used, for reasons which I have set out in previous annual reports, i.e. the high level of effectiveness over a broad field of usage and a comparatively low mammalian toxicity. Other formulations are, however, kept readily available to deal with circumstances where selective attack is necessary because of possible resistance to pyrethrum, or where it is established that a special insecticide is likely to produce better results in either the short or long term.

The total number of premises for which the disinfestation services of the Department were requested rose from 89 in 1969 to 144 in 1970. The main reason was that the number of wasps nests destroyed almost quadrupled from 17 to 65; other treatments included 27 flea infestations, 17 infestations of ants and 14 of cockroaches. Others related to infestations of fur beetles, lice, silverfish and other minor pests.

Service was also given at the Police Station where residual infestation was suspected following occupation of cells by prisoners having scabies or flea infestations.

Disinfection and disinfestation of premises was accompanied by treatment of bedding and clothing etc. in the Corporation's steam disinfector and the number of articles so dealt with totalled 545. This included blankets and pillows from the Royal Victoria Hospital and Ambulance Service, and 150 blankets from the Ashford U.D.C., with whom a standing agreement exists to provide such service on request.

Unless exceptional circumstances obtained, or statutory provision precluded, charges were made for the services provided.

1. DISINFECTION

Number of premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of articles of bedding, etc. disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	545
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	15

2. DISINFESTATION

Number of houses and other premises treated	...	...	...	144
Number of rooms involved	...	...	...	405

3. Number of visits by operator for above purpose 239

1. Statistical details relating to food premises (including Ice Cream premises)

(i)	Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	...	677
(ii)	New premises registered during 1970 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.	... ..	1
(iii)	Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc., during 1970	... ..	Nil
(iv)	Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. at December, 1970	...	84
(v)	New premises registered during 1970 for the manufacture of ice-cream	... ..	Nil
(vi)	Deletions from register of ice-cream factories during 1970		Nil
(vii)	Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1970	... ..	2
(viii)	New premises registered during 1970 for the sale and storage of ice-cream	... ..	7
(ix)	Deletions from the register of premises used for the sale of ice-cream	... ..	Nil
(x)	Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream at December, 1970	... ..	235

2. General Inspection of Meat and Other Foods:

There are no slaughterhouses in Folkestone and the main sources of supplies of local home killed meat available to retail traders in the Borough continued to be from the Hythe or Canterbury abattoirs, through the medium of private wholesale meat traders in the former case and the Fatstock Marketing Corporation in the latter.

These supplies were supplemented from wholesale stores at Grace Hill and Biggins Wood operated by national companies who receive home killed, Irish and other imported meat and offals for distribution to local customers.

The store at Biggins Wood was closed during the latter part of the year, leaving the depot at Grace Hill as the only survivor of the 3 former wholesale premises which operated up to two or three years ago.

The general quality of meat from the various sources mentioned gave rise to no adverse comment during the year under review.

5 carcasses of beef found on post mortem inspection at Canterbury abattoir to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis were transferred by arrangement to the local Ice Stores and supervision of the prescribed deep freeze treatment of these carcasses was then undertaken by my Department. All the carcasses were finally cleared and stamped as fit for consumption on completion of the treatment.

Wholesale and retail food premises in the Borough continued to be kept under general supervision by means of routine or specific inspections, supplemented by random observation. In this connection the steady increase in the demand for frozen foods means that the supervision of deep frozen food cabinets becomes more and more important since the conditions under which such products are displayed can affect the appearance and thus the saleability of the product. It does not necessarily follow in all cases that a packet of deep frozen food which has been incorrectly stacked in the cabinet, e.g. on or above the marked load line, and has consequently been subjected to slight thaw on the outside, is ipso facto unfit for consumption. It does, however, affect the appearance of the package, and leads to its rejection by discriminating housewives.

Furthermore, condensate from such packages weeps on to lower packs and these similarly look "wrong" to customers who then tend to enter upon an animated treasure hunt through the cabinet to find the best looking pack. This exercise results in the contents being reduced to a chaotic jumble of different items, necessitating more disturbance and more searching by successive customers - and so on and so on.

When this happens the overall effectiveness of the cabinet is unquestionably seriously impaired. It is essential that a stream of cold air should be able to flow round the packages of frozen food and this is only possible if correct stacking is maintained, otherwise "hot spots" can develop where the cold air flow is unable to penetrate and food will not be properly held at the optimum low temperature.

There are other important factors which are relevant to the technique of correct usage of cabinets, such as excess air movement in the vicinity of the fitting from avoidable draughts resulting in formation of excessive rime-frost and ice, incorrect defrosting procedure or failure to defrost at regular intervals; the siting of cabinets in relation to heating appliances and display or general shop lighting can also have a cumulative effect and are considerations which attract the attention of a food inspector.

The indications of poor cabinet control are fairly plain to see and can afford useful guidance to a customer in choosing the best shop to favour. Points to look for are:-

1. Note whether packets are frequently stacked above the load line marked on the cabinet.
2. Note whether a deep freeze cabinet is also used for storage of unfrozen foods to "keep them cool".
3. Note whether a cabinet is positioned away from the draught of doors or fans which cause excessive air movement in the immediate vicinity.
4. Similarly note whether heating appliances are sited near to a cabinet.
5. Note whether the contents of the cabinet are neatly stacked so that cold air can circulate freely around the packages.
6. Note whether the cabinet has an excessively heavy coating of ice or rime-frost on the internal surfaces or on the contents.

Complaints from members of the public concerning food supplied to them continued to be received at regular intervals and, unless the complaint was of an obviously minor nature, full investigation was mounted. 39 such complaints were received in 1970, an increase of 2 over the previous year, but it can confidently be asserted that this by no means represents the full extent of the problem.

Many people prefer to avoid the fuss of official remonstrance and while this is understandable no one need fear an approach to my Department, where any request for confidence is most strictly respected. Indeed where people have reason to complain, by doing so they are serving not only their own interests but also those of other members of the public, as subsequent investigation often results in measures being taken to obviate recurrence.

The fact that a complaint is made does not mean that prosecution must automatically follow; on the contrary only a very small percentage of such cases are so pursued, usually where clear evidence of culpability or negligence is disclosed, or previous warnings have not had the desired effect.

More than half the complaints under review related to meat and meat products (11 cases) or flour confectionery (9 cases), these again being easily the foods most frequently incriminated and continuing the pattern of recent years.

In 11 instances the presence of foreign bodies motivated the complaint, animal, vegetable and mineral matter all being included. One of the more interesting items was the discovery in a loaf of part of a steel blade from a slicing machine used in the bakery; on another occasion a complaint was received that glass fragments had been found in a can of salmon. Examination of the "glass" showed that it was in fact crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate, which occasionally forms in such circumstances and is quite harmless. In other cases human hairs were found in a cornish pastie, a screw appeared in a loaf of bread and an ugly looking piece of wire in an eccles cake.

In 14 cases unfitness of the offending food for human consumption was the point at issue and these are the cases which cause most serious concern. There is really no excuse for the sale of stale or mouldy sausages, pork pies, poultry, bread, etc., all of which figured in the list; in one case, for example, two chicken and ham pies had reached the ripe old age of 13 days when sold to the justifiably aggrieved purchaser; in other instances products were rather less ancient but had long exceeded their recognised safe shelf life.

On 2 occasions complaints were received that food had caused vomiting and malaise after consumption and both cases were investigated very carefully to ascertain whether either chemical or bacteriological contamination was present. In neither instance was any metallic or other adulterant, or any pathogenic organisms, found.

Too often there is a tendency for the proprietors of both small and large establishments, including supermarkets, to rely upon delivery/salesmen of wholesale suppliers to ensure that stock is rotated or that out of date stock is removed.

This is a highly dangerous practice as the proprietor or manager, and not the van salesman, is the person responsible should unsound food be found on inspection of the store or, worse still, be actually sold to an unsuspecting purchaser.

There is ample evidence to show that some van drivers are not averse to delivering stale products which they have uplifted as "returns" from one shop to another retailer, who accepts them in good faith as fresh. On one particular occasion, for example, it was established beyond all shadow of doubt that a "take and bake" loaf was mouldy when it was delivered to the retailer, the sale to the customer having taken place within minutes of this delivery, and incontrovertible evidence of malpractice could be quoted in other instances.

The invariable protestation, with accompanying pious regret, that such an occurrence is quite exceptional and accidental now falls on an Inspector's ears with the same monotonous regularity as used to be the case in the "good old days" when one listened to equally unconvincing stories of milk coolers springing sudden, inexplicable and unprecedented leaks when water was found in milk samples. However reprehensible the practice may be it can and does happen and the second retailer is at once at risk with regard to prosecution.

I have repeatedly stressed the very great importance of every retailer of perishable foodstuffs adopting his own system of coding and stock rotation, and never to rely entirely on anyone else for the discharge of this responsibility. I have no hesitation in reiterating the warning that if this fundamental precaution is not observed, the vendor is in an extremely vulnerable position in the event of complaint. Inspectors are always ready to give advice in the matter if this is sought.

A summary of the complaints received during 1970, and details of the meat and other foods condemned as unfit for human consumption or otherwise rendered unsaleable, is set out in Tables 1 and 2 which follow.

Nearly 5 tons of foodstuffs were destroyed as a result of the inspections carried out.

Table 1 Summary of Complaints received re foods sold to complainants

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Complaints</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
Meat and Meat Products	11	Sausage rolls alleged to have caused sickness Unfresh sausages Unpleasant smell and taste of pork pies Condition of ham Condition of turkey Hair in cornish pastie Suspect tin of corned beef Chicken affected with freezer burns Flies eggs on meat Condition of chicken Two mouldy pork pies
Bread and Flour Confectionery	9	Foreign object in bread (3) Mould growth in bread (2) Mould on roll (2) Mouldy huffkins Beetle in roll
Vegetables	2	Bitter taste of potatoes Broad beans changed colour
Cheese Products	1	Mould on cheese
Milk and Milk Products	7	Dirty milk bottles Glass in bottle of milk (2) Stained bottle of milk Strange taste of milk Cracked and leaking milk bottles Sour milk and leaking polythene packet of milk
Fish and Fish Products	1	"Glass" in tin of salmon
Sugar Confectionery	4	Unpleasant taste of sweets Lollipop alleged to have caused sickness String in bar of chocolate Wire in eccles cake
Miscellaneous	4	Butter tasting of margarine Mould on crisps Condition of nuts Foreign matter in packet of crisps
TOTAL	39	

Table 2 Summary of Food and Drugs Destroyed(a) Meat and Meat Products

Bacon (Imported)	312 lbs.
Beef (English)	144 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	4125 lbs.
Beef Trimmings	433 lbs.
Chickens	137 lbs.
Chicken Roll	11 lbs.
Ducks	68 lbs.
Geese	42 lbs.
Lamb (Imported)	119 lbs.
Lambs Hearts (Imported)	11 lbs.
Lambs Kidneys (Imported)	8 lbs.
Lambs Livers (Imported)	100 lbs.

(a) Meat and Meat Products (Cont'd.)

Lambs Sweetbreads (Imported)	1 lb.
Meat (Canned)	421 lbs.
Meat Products (Cooked)	65 lbs.
Offal (Imported)	4 lbs.
Ox Heart (Imported)	3 lbs.
Ox Kidneys (Imported)	145 lbs.
Ox Livers (Imported)	3 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys (Imported)	56 lbs.
Pigs Livers (English)	12 lbs.
Pigs Livers (Imported)	56 lbs.
Pigs Spleens (Imported)	14 lbs.
Pork (English)	385 lbs.
Pork (Imported)	45 lbs.
Turkeys	43 lbs.
Veal (English)	10 lbs.

(b) Fish and Fish Products

Fish (Canned)	12 lbs.
Lobsters	34 lbs.
Shrimps	40 lbs.

(c) Other Food

Beverage Drink (Canned)	7 lbs.
Biscuits	437 lbs.
Cake Mix (Pkts.)	5 lbs.
Cereal	56 lbs.
Cucumbers	23 lbs.
Dried Fruit	50 lbs.
Dried Vegetables	14 lbs.
Eggs	5 lbs.
Fish Paste (Jars)	2 lbs.
Fruit (Canned)	790 lbs.
Ice Cream	9 lbs.
Jam (Canned)	3 lbs.
Jelly	1 lb.
Margarine	4 lbs.
Marmalade (Jar)	1 lb.
Milk	11 lbs.
Milk and Milk Products	28 lbs.
Milk Products (Pkts.)	3 lbs.
Mushrooms	15 lbs.
Oriental Spices	5 lbs.
Pastry	3 lbs.
Peanut Butter (Jar)	1 lb.
Pickles (jars)	6 lbs.
Russian Salad	7 lbs.
Salt	37 lbs.
Sauce	1 lb.
Soup (Canned)	7 lbs.
Tomato Juice	8 lbs.
Vegetables (Canned)	310 lbs.
Yoghurt	126 lbs.

(d) Frozen Foods

Fish Products	578 lbs.
Fruit	4 lbs.
Fruit Juice	7 lbs.
Meat Products	862 lbs.
Mousse	21 lbs.
Pastry and Cakes	85 lbs.
Trifles	7 lbs.
Vegetables	507 lbs.

Total Weight: 4 tons 17 cwts. 1 qrs. 13 lbs.

3. Food Hygiene

The Food Handlers Code

Careless habits spread diseases - food diseases too
 Lazy folk with dirty fingers also spread a few
 Everyone who handles food in cafe, home or shop
 All must pull their weight if these infections are to stop
 No one can afford to slack or else the standards drop.

Food MUST be protected all the hygiene experts say
 Once it gets contaminated trouble's on the way
 Only constant vigilance will keep it safe and pure
 Don't take risks or trust to luck - take care - and so be sure.

No excuse is offered for continuing to emphasise the great importance of all the rules of hygiene being fully observed when food is being handled either for preparation, storage, display, sale or delivery.

This is a matter which must be continually kept before all food handlers and every effort was made by the Department to put the message across whenever suitable opportunity arose. In the main this is through the medium of regular routine inspections, so far as food handlers are concerned, an activity which continued to be pursued meticulously during the year under review.

But an equally important criteria of success in the food hygiene campaign is how far the message gets across to the general public as well as to the food handlers.

If a consumer is conditioned to an awareness, born of personal knowledge of the really important principles of food hygiene, then the active support and participation of every customer in a food shop or catering establishment can be enlisted - to their own material advantage.

At local level talks to various organisations and guilds etc. help to spread the necessary information, and requests for such talks are welcomed. They are invariably well received, especially when an appropriate film is shown as a visual aid and it is always gratifying to hear the comments of an audience after a talk on food hygiene when they realise that it can be "meaty" and not just an academic dissertation in technical jargon.

More sponsored publicity and propaganda on a national scale at central government level would be equally welcome, including sustained flashes on the subject on T.V. and other mass media.

There are still around 9,000 cases of food poisoning officially notified annually, these being the cases where illness is serious enough to call for medical attention, but how many mild attacks go unreported is anyone's guess. It can be said, however, that the reported cases are only the tip of a very big iceberg.

Food poisoning comes from food which is contaminated. Contamination is almost always avoidable if food is handled in accordance with the basic principles of food hygiene, and kept at a proper temperature under satisfactory conditions in good clean premises which measure up to the same yardstick. Therein lies virtually the whole answer to the problem; and more contamination arises from careless and unhygienic food handlers than anything else.

This has always been the main problem and continues to be so but another factor is the lack of responsibility of certain food retailers - and both the larger retail food distributors and catering establishments, as well as some small shops, cafes, hotels and restaurants etc. are involved - to ensure that premises are kept clean, especially behind the scenes where the eye of the customer cannot penetrate.

This is sometimes due to poor and unsupervised employees, but one strongly suspects it is also partly prompted by economising on staff. Many premises require the services of at least one, and sometimes more than one, employee to be wholly and continually engaged on general cleansing operations; what frequently happens in actual practice is that a superficial "tidying up" operation is put in hand

when conditions become so bad that they can no longer be ignored and this is achieved by detaching an odd member of the staff to spend an hour or so on what is regarded as a tiresome chore, when there is nothing else to do.

Several years ago when presenting a paper at a National Health Conference I advocated an "open day" at all food establishments, when customers could be invited to see behind the scenes for themselves. I still think it would be a good idea; an even better one would be to arrange such open days at frequent intervals.

Exhortation by way of posters and leaflets is also practiced and over 1,100 such posters etc. were distributed for display both to the general public and in kitchens, preparation and store rooms in hotels, restaurants, cafes, shops and similar food establishments.

Details of prosecutions relating to contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations are included in the summary of legal proceedings on pages 79/80. Fines and costs in the food hygiene cases totalled £313. 16. -.

Defects and/or Contraventions found during Inspections of Food Premises, etc., and remedied as a result of action taken

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	...	...	11
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	...	...	15
Equipment cleansed	...	...	28
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated, and/or rooms cleansed	...	...	63
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	...	...	1
Windows, doors, floors, etc., of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	...	26
Improved lighting	...	...	3
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	...	...	1
Hot water provided for sinks	...	...	3
Cold water provided for sinks	...	...	2
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	...	...	6
Hot water provided for wash basins	...	...	5
Cold water provided for wash basins	...	...	4
Soap, nail brushes, etc., provided or renewed	...	...	5
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	...	...	5
Sanitary accommodation reconstructed, repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	10
Fittings in sanitary conveniences altered or renewed	...	...	3
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	...	...	3
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	4
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	8
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof dressings, etc.)	...	...	5
Smoking whilst handling food - warnings	...	...	2
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	...	...	1
Cleanliness of food handlers clothes	...	...	1
Names and addresses inscribed on food stalls	...	...	3
Stalls cleansed	...	...	1
Stalls covered with side screens and/or back screens	...	...	1
Stalls provided with hot water	...	...	4
Stalls provided with soap, nail brushes, etc.	...	...	3
Stalls provided with towels	...	...	1
Sink and fittings cleansed on stalls	...	...	1
No. of Food Hygiene posters and leaflets, etc. distributed (including posters and replacements exhibited for public display and education)	...	...	1,113

4. Bacteriological and Biochemical Sampling

Sampling of ice-cream, milk, cream, shellfish and water, and the taking of rinse samples from milk bottles and churns for purposes of bacteriological and/or biochemical examination was continued as a routine duty.

In all 523 samples were taken for these purposes, including 288 samples of milk, cream and ice-cream which were examined in the Department laboratory for Methylene Blue or Antibiotic reaction. The former test is intended to check the overall bacterial activity in the product under examination and thus, in the case

of milk and cream, the potential keeping quality; in the case of milk bottle and churn samples it affords some guidance as to the effectiveness of the cleansing and sterilisation of these containers. Antibiotic testing of milk and cream is carried out to check the presence of any residual antibiotics which might linger after cows have been under treatment for mastitis; residues of the antibiotics used can be excreted in the milk produced from such an animal for up to 48 hours and this milk should not be used for human consumption for that period. Indeed the sale of milk containing antibiotics is unquestionably an offence under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

All the inspectors in the Department are competent to carry out Methylene Blue and Antibiotic examinations and this enables a greater proportion of the money allocated in the annual estimates for food and drugs control to be directed to sampling of other products which require the sophisticated technique and equipment of the Public Analyst for analysis, and to which reference is made in another part of my report.

235 samples of water, shellfish, bottle and churn rinses were submitted to the public health laboratory service for bacteriological culture tests and reference to the results, other than those relating to shellfish, are also included elsewhere in this report.

19 samples of shellfish were taken during the summer from whelk stalls operating near the sea front. So far as pathogens were concerned all the samples were reported as being free from salmonellae organisms; the significance of salmonellae lies in the fact that all known species of this organism are pathogenic, there being two main groups of particular public health significance, i.e. the Enteric Group, in which are the typhoid and para-typhoid organisms, and the Food Poisoning Group.

Samples taken in the early part of the summer generally gave very high overall bacterial counts, results varying from 300,000 to 15,000,000 organisms per gramme, with one solitary exception when a count of 5,000 organisms per gramme was reported. Since mid 1970, however, the laboratory serving this region has unequivocally declined to test samples for overall count, despite requests for such information, and this must be regarded as unfortunate. It is well known and at once accepted that judgement of a sample cannot be dependent on a total plate count alone, also that the selective test for pathogens is much more significant in certain respects. Nevertheless the total plate count is undoubtedly useful as an adjunct to visual inspection insofar as the standard of hygiene observed in preparation, handling, and storage prior to to display and sale is often reflected in a sample result and the information has been used to great advantage in this respect over many years.

Registration of 7 premises used for the preparation and cooking of shellfish, mainly whelks, was continued and supervision was maintained at these premises, together with the stalls from which the cooked fish were retailed. This included evening and week-end check visits, especially of the stalls, by the Duty Inspector.

5. Ice-Cream

Particular attention to the standard of ice-cream manufactured and/or sold in the Borough through the medium of routine sampling in conjunction with practical inspections, continued to be a feature of the control exercised over this commodity.

The accent in relation to sampling was mainly on biochemical testing as most of the mixes used by producers consist of prepared proprietary powders, the ingredients of which are balanced during production, and providing the instructions of the manufacturers are followed the compositional quality should be uniform and satisfactory. A reminder that ice-cream can still be a vehicle of pathogenic bacterial contamination was given in a report of an outbreak of para-typhoid in Linz, Austria in 1969 in which industrially produced ice-cream was incriminated and which resulted in 950 cases being notified.

In fairness, it must be said that other foods are equally liable to such contamination, but ice-cream is vulnerable at all stages of manipulation and stringent precautions against risk of infection remain essential. Such infection may not necessarily be of para-typhoid organisms, but any form of avoidable bacterial contamination is undesirable.

The hard frozen variety, either in loose or pre-packed form, still appears to be preferred as the most convenient form of ice-cream for serving in cafes, restaurants, and static retail points such as kiosks and snack bars in the Borough. It is, however, being superceded by soft ice-cream on mobiles and, to some extent, in ice-cream parlours.

One of the basic differences between soft and hard ice-cream is in the texture of the ice crystals contained. The "ice" in soft ice-cream consists of innumerable tiny ice seeds which can in fact be detected when the product is eaten, though without irritation of the palate; if soft ice-cream is held for even a brief period between production and consumption, these seeds develop into much larger crystals which do detract from its appeal.

Hard ice-cream, on the other hand, is subjected to homogenisation at the "mix" stage and this has the effect of reducing the ice seeds to such infinitesimal diameter that it would take many days for them to increase to an appreciable size unless the temperature of the product is allowed to rise and it is then re-frozen, when of course large crystals will inevitably result and the ice-cream becomes "bitty".

75 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue reduction test during the year, nearly all being taken from catering premises or retail sales points where loose ice-cream was handled. This is in pursuance of departmental policy to focus sampling mainly on ice-cream which is not pre-packed, in view of the greater exposure to contamination. Some pre-packed samples were, however, taken from time to time for check purposes.

87% of all the samples taken were classified as of Grade 1 or Grade 2 standard and this is regarded as reasonably satisfactory, bearing in mind the official recommendation that throughout a period of one year 80% of samples should achieve these grades. It is pleasing to report that no sample of soft ice-cream fell below Grade 2; indeed only one sample failed to reach Grade 1 standard and such results reflect credit on the hygienic condition of the equipment used for manufacturing and dispensing the product.

10 samples were taken for compositional quality and all proved to be satisfactory, 6 having fat contents of over 7.5% and 4 containing between 5% and 7.5% of this important constituent. All contained more than 7.5% of milk solids other than fat, and no artificial sweetener was found in any sample.

There is only one ice-cream factory in the Borough and this received appropriate supervisory attention. 7 new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream bringing the total number of such registrations up to 235 at the end of the year.

Details of the samples taken are set out in the tables which follow.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN

(i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis)

Description	Fat Content				Milk Solids other than Fat		Artificial Sweetener	
	Less than 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-Cream	Nil	4	6	-	Nil	10	-	10

- (1) Minimum Basic Standard for "Ice-Cream")
 is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other)
 than fat.) Alternative but comparable)
 standards are prescribed for)
 (2) Minimum Basic Standard for) mixtures containing fruit,)
 "Dairy Ice-Cream") is 5% milk fat (no) fruit pulp, or fruit puree.)
 "Dairy Cream Ice") other fat being per-)
 "Cream Ice") mitted), and 7½%)
 milk solids other)
 than fat.)
- (3) Minimum Basic Standard for "Milk Ice" is 2½% milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.
- (4) Minimum Basic Standard for "Parev" (Kosher) Ice is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.
- (5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.

(ii) Bio-chemical Standard (Methylene Blue Test)

Type of Mix	Point of Sampling	A S S E S S M E N T			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Hard Ice-Cream	Fixed sales or serving points	42	4	6	2
	Mobile sales points	7	2	1	1
Soft Ice-Cream	Fixed sales or serving points	4	-	-	-
	Mobile sales points	5	1	-	-
	TOTAL SAMPLES	58	7	7	3
	Percentage Summary	77.34%	9.33%	9.33%	4.00%

6. Compositional Quality of Food and Drugs

Sophistication in the techniques of modern food manufacture is a far cry from the crude manipulation of food products of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with its attendant adulteration. Common adulterants in those days included chestnut leaves coloured with prussian blue in tea, turnip pulp in marmalade, acorns in coffee, potato mash in arrowroot and tallow in chocolate; vinegar was laced with sulphuric acid, while brilliant red and yellow colouring was imparted to sweets with the aid of additives such as mercuric sulphide and lead chromate, to mention only a few.

Public opinion was ultimately so outraged that in 1860 the first general legislation was passed for the specified purpose of preventing the adulteration of all articles of food or drink; previously such legislation as existed had dealt only with a few particular commodities such as coffee, cocoa and alcoholic drinks. It is a matter of historical record that the 1860 Act was in fact largely ineffective and the present controls had their origin in the later Food and Drugs Act of 1875.

Two fundamental principles were then enunciated and these still form the basis on which current controls rest.

The first principle was designed to prevent health hazard arising as a result of the addition of deleterious ingredients, or the abstraction of nutritive elements, or the application of unauthorised treatments to foodstuffs.

The second fundamental principle made it an offence to alter the nature, substance or quality of food so that a purchaser was prejudiced by being supplied with an article of different quality etc. to that which he was entitled to expect.

These principles have survived all intervening relevant statutes and appear virtually unchanged in current food and drugs legislation. With the passage of time statutory controls have progressively widened in scope to cover labelling and advertising, and Regulatory control of the composition of scores of different foods is constantly being extended. The complexity of some of the new regulations, especially in relation to food standards, is such that they are often imperfectly understood by managements or proprietors of food establishments and it falls to the public health inspector in his capacity as food inspector to try and explain the purport of the various provisions.

The development and extended use of synthetic pesticides has also had repercussions in the field of food control and many of these substances are now prohibited. In 1962, for example, restrictions were introduced regarding agricultural use of persistent organo-chlorine formulations including aldrin, dieldrin and heptachlor; and these still obtain. It is true that the restrictions were motivated by the harmful effects of such chemicals on wild life, but continued use on the land of an agricultural additive inexorably results in absorption into foodstuffs grown on the land and the long term effects of human ingestion of resultant contamination cannot be ignored.

In my report for the year 1962 I referred to the concern which was arising in the minds of many food inspectors, including my own, regarding the possible long term effects of the constantly increasing use of insecticides and pesticides which was becoming more and more apparent at that time. I have made similar comments in several subsequent annual reports and although there have been reassuring murmurs from time to time that pesticide residues in foodstuffs remain at a comparatively low level, this must not be an excuse for complacency, as evidenced by the fact that 1969 saw a ban introduced on the use of D.D.T. - another organo-chlorine compound - for home and garden use and also for inclusion in insecticidal vapourisers.

I am still firmly of opinion that no pesticide or similar product should be free from statutory restrictions regarding usage. If there is insufficient data to determine what is a safe residual level of any particular product in foodstuffs, its use should be prohibited if such usage is related to any phase of food production.

It must be remembered that additives used in the production of food crops can include fungicides, herbicides, fumigants, defoliants, chemical sprays, growth regulators, rematocides, dessicants and rodenticides as well as insecticides and

pesticides, and this should be sufficient stimulant for critical interest in the subject to be sustained on behalf of consumers.

I did not in 1962, nor do I now, claim any particularly deep technical knowledge of every aspect of this problem. I merely express the reservations of a practical food inspector whose official duties include that of ensuring that food consumed by the public is of the"nature, substance and quality".... demanded by the Food and Drugs Act; and"substance".... in this context means *inter alia* that the substance of a food must be free from adulterating additives, whether present naturally or as a result of contamination.

While it is comforting to note that some restrictions have been imposed, each year seems to bring new anxieties in relation not only to pesticides etc. but also to other additives or contaminants; cyclamates in 1969, and more recently mercury in tuna fish, are two examples which come readily to mind. The continued controversy over the use of monosodium glutamate as a thickening agent for sauces and soups, especially oriental type soups, can also be mentioned. This additive has of course been used for many years to give a "meaty" flavour to canned stews and other meat products, but when used as mentioned for soups it is said to give rise to what has been called the Chinese Restaurant Syndrome, characterised by headaches and giddiness.

The fact that chemical industrial pollutants are released seemly without let or hindrance at times to rivers, streams and other water courses which irrigate the land, or provide drinking water for food animals, or ultimately discharge into the sea from whence fish is obtained for human consumption, is no less disturbing.

The concern expressed ten years ago is thus not allayed, but rather extended, by the knowledge that food is still vulnerable to many pollutants which have a harmful potential and which in some cases are positively classified as poisonous.

One of the most unwelcome and least satisfying expressions is "I told you so" and one hopes that serious thought will continue to be given to this matter so that we do not arrive at a situation when costly control measures, together with highly sophisticated monitoring is necessitated, because of some lack of timely realisation of the dimension of established or new pollutants.

Yet another factor is the need for international agreement on tolerance standards for the whole range of food additives, otherwise countries who have not adopted statutory tolerance limits could conceivably find that foods are being imported of a standard which would not be accepted elsewhere.

New statutory regulations issued during the year under review in respect of compositional standards of food and related matters included in particular the Cheese Regulations 1970, the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970 and the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970.

The Cheese regulations officially recognise a number of additional varietal names under which cheese can be sold without further explanatory designation. A total of 29 varieties are so recognised and these are required to comply with the compositional standard prescribed in each case for milk fat and water content. Cheese connoisseurs can now be assured, therefore, that their Tylzcki, Svecia, Havarti and Provolone cheeses etc., are of uniform quality.

The Labelling of Food Regulations, with a few minor exceptions, are timed to come into operation in 1973 and are really long overdue. The new regulations indeed revoked regulations made in 1967 before the latter, which were to supersede the existing 1953 Regulations, came fully into force. Among the principal changes will be provisions for extending labelling of prepacked foods and the list of foods to which labelling will apply; new requirements are incorporated dealing with the labelling of certain foods which are not prepacked for retail sale, of commodities sold from vending machines, dried and dehydrated foods and dry mixes. An interesting innovation is that after 1st January 1973 meat which has been tenderised by treatment with proteolytic enzymes either *ante* or *post mortem*, must be so labelled.

These regulations are extremely comprehensive and are very complex, and

will require much careful study both by traders and food inspectors, to ensure proper compliance.

I again have pleasure in recording my appreciation of J.H.E. Marshall Esq., M.A.(Cantab), F.R.I.C., the Borough Analyst, for his continued and ever ready co-operation in all matters relating to the duties of the department in connection with food and drugs control.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis

								<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Beefste ^w Seasoning Mix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Beverages:	Fruit Juices and Honey drink								1
	Instant Postum	...	...	...					1
	Instant Beef Tea Mix	...	...						1
	Coffee Concentrate	...	...						1
	Instant Deffeinated Coffee	...							1
	Vitaminised Malt Drink	...							1
Bread:	Buttered Rolls	...	...	...			3		
	Milk Loaf	...	...	...	...		2		
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Cake:	Battenburg Cake	...	...	...					2
Candied Peel	...	...	...	...	...	...			2
Cereal:	Mixed Cereal with Fruit and Almonds								1
	Cornflour	...	...	...	...				1
	Sugar Puffs with Fruit Pops	...							1
	High protein Cereal	...	...						1
Cheese:	English Cheddar	...	...	...			1		
	Caerphilly	...	...	...			1		
	Tilsit	...	...	...	...		1		
	Australian Cheddar	...	...				1		
	Brie	...	...	...	...		1		
	Processed Slicing Cheese	...							1
	Dutch	...	...	...	...		1		
Cheese Fondue	...	...	...	...	...	...			1
Chopped Peel with Cherries	...	...	...	...	...				1
Condiments:	Paprika	...	...	...	...				1
Creamed Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...			1
Date Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...			1
Demerara Sugar with low calorie sweetening	...	...							1
Drinks:(a) <u>Alcoholic</u>	Whisky	...	...	...	...		4		
	Gin	...	...	...	...	...	3		
	Rum	...	...	...	...	...	3		
	Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	4		
	Vodka	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	Rum Bacardi	...	...	...			1		
(b) <u>Soft Drinks</u>	Orange	...	...	...	...				3
	Low Calorie Lemonade	...	...						1
	Ginger Cup	...	...	...					1
	Welfare Orange Juice	...	...						1
Drugs:	Embrocation	...	...	...	...				1
	Cascara Tablets	...	...	...					1
	Friars Balsam	...	...	...					1
	Witch Hazel Jelly	...	...						1
	Stomach Digestive Powder	...							1
	Penicillin V. Tablets	...	...						1
	Antiseptic Mouthwash	...	...						1
	Aspirin	...	...	...	...				1
	Diarrhoea Mixture	...	...						1
	Codeine Linctus B.P.C.	...							1
	Imperacin Syrup	...	...	...					1
	Iron Jelloids	...	...	...					1
	Soluble Aspirin with Codeine Tablets								1
	Capsules for countering nervous and tissue degeneration	...							1
	Vitamin - Mineral Tonic	...							1
	Vitamin A & D Tablets	...	...						1
	Ear Drops	...	...	...	...				1
	Ephedrin Nasal Drops	...	...	...	...				1
	Panadol Tablets	...	...	...					1

							<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Fish Products:	Lump Fish Caviar	...	...					1
	Anchovy Essence	...	...					1
	Tuna Steak	...	...	...				1
Flour and Flour	Plain Wholewheat Flour	...						1
Confectionery:	Wholemeal Flour	...	...					1
	Uncooked Puff Pastry	...	...					1
Fruit:	Figs in Syrup	...	...	...				1
	Rhubarb in Syrup	...	...					1
	Crushed Pineapple	...	...			1		
	Melange de Fruits	...	...					1
Glace Angelica	...	...	...	...	...			1
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	...	...			1
Golden Bread Crumbs	...	...	...	...	...			1
Gravy Mix	...	...	...	...	...			1
Ground Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	...			1
Ice Cream:	Soft Ice Cream	...	...	...		1		
	Hard Ice Cream	...	...	...		6		
	Orange Brandy Snap Ice Cream					1		
	Cornish Chocolate Ripple Dairy							
	Ice Cream	...	...	...		1		
Ice Lolly:	Ice Lolly Syrup	...	...					1
	Cola Lolly	...	...	...				1
	Ice Lolly	...	...	...				2
Jelly:	Jelly with Fruit	...	...					1
	Sugarless Jelly	...	...					1
Margarine:	Liquid Margarine	...	...					1
	Soft Margarine	...	...	...		2		
	Margarine	...	...	...		1		
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	...			2
Meat Products:	Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...					1
	Tripe	...	...	...	...			1
	Cornish Pasty	...	...	...				3
	Belgian Salami Sausage	...				1		
	Garlic Sausage	...	...	...		1		
	Minced Beef Pie	...	...					1
	Steak Pie	...	...	...				1
	Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...					2
	Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy	...						1
	Pork Sausages	...	...	...		2		
	Frankfurters	...	...	...		1		
	Beef Sausages	...	...	...		1		
	Polony	...	...	...	...	1		
	Beef Sausage Meat	...	...			1		
	Beef Ham	...	...	...	...	1		
	Hamburgers with onion and gravy							1
	Lambs Tongues in Jelly	...						1
	Beef Casserole with Vegetables							1
	Steak Mince with gravy	...						1
	Stuffed Chicken Breasts	...						1
	Chicken Breast in Jelly	...						1
	Chopped Ham Loaf	...	...					1
	Stewed Steak Dinner	...	...					1
Milk:(a) <u>Compositional Sampling</u>	Untreated	...				1		2*
	Channel Island (Untreated)	...						1*
	Channel Island (Pasteurised)							16*
	Pasteurised	...	...	...				55*
	Sterilised	...	...	...				1*
	U.H.T.	...	...	...	...			2
	(b) Untreated Samples Tested for Antibiotics							12*
Milk Shake Mix	...	...	...	...	...			1
Mixed Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...			1
Pickles and Sauces:	Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...				1
	Beef Stroganoff Sauce Mix	...						1
	Small Onions in Cream Sauce							1
	Mint Jelly	...	...	...				1
	Salad Cream	...	...	...				1
	Anchovy Relish	...	...	...				1
	Fruit Sauce	...	...	...				2
	Prawn Cocktail Sauce	...	...					1
	Black Olives	...	...	...				1
	Sweet Pickles	...	...	...				1
	Curry Sauce Mix	...	...					1

		<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Mashed Potato Mix			2
Preserves:	Whisky Flavour Marmalade ...		1
	Diabetic Strawberry Preserve		1
	Honey		2
	Lemon Curd		1
	Marmalade		1
	Red Currant Jelly		1
Savoury Tomato Rice			1
Soups:	Cream of Mushroom		1
	Cream of Chicken		1
	Turkey with chestnut and Cranberry Soup with Sherry		1
Spreads:	Turkey		1
	Smoked Salmon and Shrimp ...		1
Starch Reduced Wheat Flakes			1
Sugar Confectionery:	Childrens Confection Bag ...		1
	Sugar Easter Eggs		1
	Throat Pastilles		1
	Butter Candied Popcorn ...		1
	Nougat Sticks		1
	Pear Drops		1
	Aniseed Twist		1
	Liqueur Chocolates		1
Yoghurt:	Honey and Lemon		1

* Tested in Office Laboratory

Adverse reports were received in respect of 13 samples and appropriate investigation was pursued in each case. Details are given on below, et seq.

It will be noted that 4 cases related to the labelling of products, again underlining the continued necessity of scrutinising labels in conjunction with compositional and qualitative analysis.

In the case of the Melange de Fruit samples, reference 451, there was no way of preventing incorrectly labelled jars being sold in other areas, and this is always a rather unsatisfactory feature of such cases.

Table showing summary of samples on which adverse reports were received and action taken

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
329	Low Calorie Orange Drink	Public Analyst's report indicated contraventions of the Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1969, but as these Regulations only came into operation on 1st January and samples were taken on 12th January, cases dealt with by appropriate warnings to retailers concerned. Samples were in fact taken for the express purpose of checking prompt compliance with Regulations.
335	Low Calorie Lemonade	
337	Orange Drink	
338	Orange Squash	
348	Cornish Pasty	Meat content 10% compared with minimum statutory requirement of 12½%. Matter taken up with producer/distributors and attention drawn to requirements of Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. It must be observed that difficulty arises in devising a legally satisfactory method of formal sampling of small unwrapped pasties, weighing 3, 4, 5½ or 7 ozs. The procedure for dealing with unopened, prepacked products of this weight cannot be used for "open" products and a single small pasty cannot be readily divided to give either (a) a representative sample - without considerable difficulty, or (b) in any event to provide a sufficiently large "third part" for proper analysis.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
348	Cornish Pasty (Contd.)	Problems thus arise in implementing the Regulations to the point of formal action. Circular FS 2248 B of 20th June, 1967 recognised the difficulty without giving practical guidance in the matter, and a recommended modus operandum for dealing with small pies where variations of meat content are unavoidable as referred to in the Circular quoted might be useful.
349	Sliced Bread	Contaminated with lubricant oil, 15 slices of the loaf being affected to varying degrees. Prosecution contemplated but abandoned when complainant intimated that she did not wish to give evidence and case therefore dealt with by severe warning to retailers/producers.
408	Orange Marmalade	Deficiency of 4.2% soluble solids in home-made marmalade prepared and sold by producer in local confectionery shop. Deficiency attributed to excess water in recipe or inadequate processing time. No other marmalade of same batch remained in stock when follow-up action pursued and manufacture of marmalade discontinued as business about to be sold. Matter dealt with by appropriate warning letter.
264	Dirty Milk Bottle	Submitted for confirmation of nature of yellowish green deposit on internal surface of bottle containing milk. Foreign material identified as minute vegetable growths. Prosecution pursued for contravention of Section 27(1) of Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959. Fine of £25 imposed and £10 costs awarded.
453	Ephedrine Nasal Drops	Deficiency of ephedrine hydrochloride reported (0.36% compared with BPC requirement of 0.45 - 0.55%). Investigation suggested that fault lay with retail chemist, e.g. probably water not entirely removed after bottle in which Drops were supplied was rinsed prior to measuring out ephedrine hydrochloride from stock bottle of solution. Chemist warned.
491	Black Olives	Ingredients listed on label specified either "Black <u>or</u> Green" Olives as being present. Statutory labelling provisions do not permit alternatives to be specified and matter taken up with wholesalers and also Importers with view to compliance with Labelling of Food Order. Assurance given that future consignments would be correctly labelled. Mould filaments were also found in liquor from sample, suggesting over-long storage and matter taken up with wholesalers.
451	Melange de Fruits	Fruit ingredients disclosed on label of imported product not listed in correct order of proportion. Matter taken up with Importers, who undertook to arrange for

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
451	Melange de Fruits (Contd.)	correct labelling of future consignments by French suppliers. Check sample from a fresh consignment, however, again found to contravene statutory requirements and matter accordingly vigorously pursued. Issue re labelling of existing stocks not resolved satisfactorily and these were probably distributed elsewhere than Folkestone. Amended label subsequently submitted for examination and approved as satisfactory.
452	Cola Lolly	The list of ingredients on the label included the generic term "fruit juice". Matter taken up with local producer/retailer with view to correct labels being used and action still being pursued at end of year. .
74	Honey & Lemon Yoghurt	The list of ingredients printed on the carton included "vitaminC" but the minimum quantity of this ingredient was not disclosed as required by the Labelling of Food Order 1953, i.e. calculated as milligrams of ascorbic acid per fluid ounce. Matter taken up with producers and labelling of carton amended so as to comply with Labelling of Food Order 1953 and also with the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970.

KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard at Cheriton was again licensed and continued to operate as in former years.

The total number of animals or animal carcasses dealt with showed a considerable decrease of 93 to a figure of 295 compared with 1969. The most significant drop was in the number of live animals brought to the yard for slaughter, which fell from 36 to only 7, all of these being cattle; otherwise the fall was fairly evenly distributed in respect of animals slaughtered at "home" and other carcasses received at the yard for dressing and marketing.

Details relating to the premises are tabulated as follows:-

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Animals slaughtered at yard	-	7	-	7
Animals slaughtered at owner's premises and brought to yard for disposal ...	12	83	17	112
Other dead animals brought to yard for disposal	6	149	21	176

The yard is equipped with a sterilising unit in order that all meat handled can be processed so as to comply with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969 and inspections were made from time to time to check that the provisions of these regulations and all other statutory requirements applicable to the premises were being satisfactorily observed.

MILK AND DAIRIES

As the average living standard rises, so the pattern of food consumption subtly changes, though the changes are usually so gradual as to be scarcely detectable in significantly measureable terms at intervals of one year. Information released by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food shows, however, that consumption of liquid milk has progressively declined over recent years at the rate

of around 3 pints per head of the population per year, this being offset to some extent in terms of energy and nutrient intake from dairy products by increases in the consumption of cream and cheese.

Assuming that Folkestone conforms to the national pattern, consumption of liquid milk, including school and welfare milk was at the rate of nearly 40 gallons per head in 1970, and that of cream was 3.1 lbs per head. In addition, of course, significant quantities of condensed, evaporated and dried milk were consumed, together with the milk used normally in a variety of manufactured, dessert and confectionery products. 11.3 lbs of cheese per head was eaten, i.e. just under 1 lb per week for a family of four.

Mention of cream prompts reference to the statutory Cream Regulations which were introduced in 1970. There are now eight different varieties of cream; each variety has its own separate compositional standard of fat content according to the particular designation used and ranging from a requirement of 12% fat in "half cream" to a minimum of 55% fat in clotted cream.

There are further sub-divisions of all varieties, other than clotted or sterilised cream, according to whether the product is marketed in the raw state or has been processed by pasteurisation or ultra heat treatment. We now in fact have eighteen designations applicable to cream alone to exercise the minds of enforcement officers.

1 processing dairy operates in the Borough and both milk and cream is pasteurised at these premises. The equipment used is of modern design and has an output of 300 bottles per minute on a fully automated production line. 4,771,357 gallons of milk were handled at the dairy in 1970 for wholesale and retail distribution in Folkestone and throughout a very wide area of the South Eastern counties.

The pattern of sampling for control of milk supplies remained much the same as in previous years. Samples of raw milk continued to be taken from tankers or churns as transport vehicles arrived at the dairy referred to above from farms in Kent and East Sussex. These samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory service to be checked for presence of brucellosis organisms, and in cases where the preliminary screening test indicated the possibility of infection the Health Department of the local authorities in whose areas suspect farms were situated were notified for follow-up action.

75 samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis for determination of compositional standards and all proved to be satisfactory. 148 samples were taken from retail sales points including shops and delivery roundsmen, for methylene blue and/or phosphatase checks; with one exception all were satisfactory. In addition 2 samples of ultra heat treated milk were submitted for plate count examination, this being the prescribed statutory test for milk so designated; both samples were satisfactory.

12 samples of raw milk were examined for presence of antibiotic residues but no positive results were recorded.

Other samples comprised 150 bottle rinses and 35 churn rinses, these being taken at random from the processing dairy under normal operational conditions.

108 samples of cream were taken for methylene blue examination and the overall results showed little variation from previous years. 67.59% of the samples were classified as fully satisfactory and 9.26% as fairly satisfactory, leaving 23.15% to be assessed as unsatisfactory when judged on the recommended dye reduction standard as applied to cream.

This is a matter which fully justifies review and possible clarification of the present code of judgment. If a cream is classified in accordance with this code as"unsatisfactory"...., or even"not entirely satisfactory"...., the natural reaction is what does one do about it, since the code is not statutorily enforceable.

The answer is that the retailer and suppliers are notified in every case, urging action to prevent recurrence, and follow-up checks are pursued until three clear successive results are obtained. The discouragement creeps in when,

perhaps only a short time later, the process has to be repeated - and later on yet again.

Sometimes the retailer is at fault - our old enemy bad stock rotation is often a factor - but wholesale distributors can also be faulted if investigation can get near enough to storage and transit procedures. Lack of efficient cool transport facilities has been exposed in this connection.

There is a large and well informed body of expert opinion which takes the view that dairy cream can be sour and quite unpalatable without being statutorily unfit for human consumption in the sense of giving rise to pathogenic health hazard; but cream having a potential life which is less than that usually accepted as reasonable under normal storage conditions, i.e. 48 hours, before souring can hardly be regarded as of the "quality" which a customer expects and it might therefore be said to fall short of what is legally required by the Food and Drugs Act.

I have not heard of this issue being tested in the Courts but such action might very well be justified if continuous bad results persisted over a long period. Up to now, fortunately, such has not been the case with samples taken by my Department but a little anxiety has occasionally crept in.

The real answer is simple, i.e. "in bottle" pasteurisation of all cream; and abandonment of bulk pasteurisation followed by break down into small containers and ultimate cartoning either by hand or machine. This is the zone of operations where most contamination can occur.

So far as a retailer is concerned the aim should be a rigidly exercised ordering and stock rotation system so that all cream is cleared within 48 hours of delivery from the wholesaler; 24 hours is better.

The alternatives would seem to be either quick freezing of aseptically sealed cream on production, followed by holding at the appropriate low temperature pending sales over the counter, or application of U.H.T. technique to cream. Both are being commercially explored; indeed it is reported that the former is already practiced in Switzerland and West Germany, and recently in Ireland. Problems of caramelisation and its effect on palatability at present persist with U.H.T. cream.

(a) Registrations under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	6
(ii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk or cream is sold	97
(iii) New distributors registered during the year under (ii)	23
(iv) Removals from register under (ii)	27

(b) Licences under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65 valid for quinquennial period ending 31st December, 1970

Type of Licence	In operation	Changes during year		In operation at
	1.1.70	Additions	Deletions	31.12.70
(i) Dealers (Pasteurisers)	1	-	-	1
(ii) Dealers (Pre-packed) -				
Pasteurised	89	25	35	79
Sterilised	30	11	15	26
Ultra Heat Treated	14	7	6	15

(c) Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (Compositional Quality)

75 informal samples of milk were tested in the office laboratory for fat and solids-not-fat content. The average fat content of the satisfactory Channel Island samples was 4.6 per cent and the solids-not-fat content 9.26 per cent. Of the samples taken from other than Channel Island designated supplies the average fat content was 3.75 per cent and the solids-not-fat content was 8.88 per cent.

(d) Samples taken for prescribed statutory tests(i) MILK

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Total Samples taken</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>		<u>Phosphatase Test</u>		<u>Turbidity Test</u>		<u>Plate Count</u>	
		<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Pasteurised Ch. Is.	117	72	1	44	-	-	-	-	-
(Pasteurised)	25	19	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised Ch. Is.	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Untreated	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTALS	150	92	1	50	-	5	-	2	-

(ii) CREAM

108 samples of cream were taken for Methylene Blue examination during the year, and results were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory	...	...	...	73	(67.59%)
Fairly satisfactory only	...	...	...	10	(9.26%)
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	25	(23.15%)

(e) Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Samples taken for bacteriological examination included 150 bottles, and rinses from 35 churns, all these being taken at the processing dairy after normal cleansing and sterilisation treatment had been completed.

In order to ensure that results are as far as possible representative of the average state of cleanliness of the containers being tested, batch sampling is practised, i.e. a minimum of 10 bottles are taken individually, but at random, from the conveyor belt as it approaches the filling machine, and these are treated as 1 composite sample for testing purposes. The "mean" bacterial count obtained from the examination is the figure used for assessment of the efficiency of the bottle washing plant at the time of sampling.

In the case of churns, at least 6 are selected for testing and these are rinsed with a specially prepared solution used for the purpose of bacteriological tests. The mean result obtained is similarly taken as an indication of the general state of cleanliness of the churns.

On 3 occasions during the year the results of composite samples of bottles fell somewhat below the recommended bacterial standard of cleanliness usually achieved at the dairy and the results of 2 series of churn rinses was less than satisfactory, 1 result being very bad indeed. Appropriate investigations were carried out on each occasion, and the standard of cleanliness of subsequent samples returned to a satisfactory classification.

(f) Brucella Abortus Tests

Samples of milk from 69 farms were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for appropriate test to be applied, as follows:-

- (i) 11 group samples involving 66 farms; 8 samples were positive to the Ring Test.
- (ii) 3 samples from individual farms; all were negative to the tests applied.

(g) Samples Examined for Antibiotic Residues

DESIGNATION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	RESULT OF TEST	
		NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
Raw (Untreated)	12	12	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

20 new registrations were effected during the year under review, 10 in respect of shop premises and 10 in respect of office accommodation. Some of these registrations followed visits to the premises concerned by District Inspectors either during the course of routine district inspections or for some specific purpose such as the investigation of accidents etc. It is rare to receive an application for registration when a business changes hands without a reminder to the person or firm concerned of their statutory obligation in this connection.

A further reduction in the total number of effective registrations under the Act was noted. 53 registrations were cancelled during the year, 48 being due to either vacation of premises by occupiers previously registered, or permanent closure of premises for various reasons; in 4 cases registrations were cancelled on change of occupation and in 1 instance the premises were destroyed by fire. After taking into account the 20 new registrations already referred to the overall reduction was 33, leaving 553 premises on the register at the end of the year.

The number of inspections made under the Act was 114, this being considerably fewer than in any year since the new legislation came into operation. The position in this respect was not regarded with any complacency; indeed I am concerned at the fact that the programme of comprehensive re-inspection of premises since they were initially recorded did not make the progress which was intended for 1970. Other demands, however, notably in connection with housing improvements as the effect of the Housing Act 1969 gathered momentum, dictated where the services of inspectors had to be deployed. Some fields of activity inevitably suffered a set-back and O.S.R.P. Act inspections were unfortunately numbered among the casualties. At the time of writing this report it seems unlikely that it will be possible to entirely recover the lost ground immediately but every effort will be made to maintain effective discharge of the duties falling to the Department under the Act.

The reduction in the number of inspections possible was also partly reflected in the number of contraventions found, though the latter figures should be perused in the knowledge that a levelling off is to be expected after the onslaught in the early years of operation of the Act. 13 notices were issued, involving 59 items, as set out in the following table:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions</u>
Cleanliness	9
Overcrowding	1
Temperature	2
Lighting	5
Sanitary Conveniences	8
Washing facilities	4
Floors, passages and stairs	5
Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	2
First Aid general provisions	3
Abstracts required to be displayed	2
Hoists and Lifts	18
Total	59

It will be noted that 18 of the defects refer to contraventions of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations which came into operation in 1969. Of these, 6 related to the absence of protective plates on lattice gates, which are necessary to prevent persons putting their hands through the landing gates of lifts should they be tempted to try and reach the interlocking mechanism and control devices in the cage from the outside. This is an important requirement to obviate the definite risk of serious injury to hands and arms, should they become trapped - as has indeed happened within the knowledge of the Department - if a lift moves in response to a signal from another floor in the meantime.

Other defects referred to worn and splintered lift ropes, broken door fastenings and loose guide fittings.

The Hoists and Lifts Regulations were not in force when initial recording inspections of most premises were made and it is anticipated that more defects of a similar nature will come to light as check inspections proceed.

49 contraventions of the Act, some outstanding from the previous year were remedied, and 20 notices were accordingly endorsed as having been complied with.

9 accidents were reported and all were immediately investigated. As will be seen from the following summary, none was of a very serious nature, though all involved a degree of incapacity extending for more than three days and in consequence official notification was necessary.

The 9 accidents notified fell into the following classifications:-

(i) Falls:-

Due to slippery condition of floor surface	...	...	1	
While ascending or descending stairs	...	...	<u>3</u>	4

(ii) Other causes:-

Strains while operating stiff machine controls	...	...	1	
Struck by falling object	...	...	1	
Collided with metal racking and fractured rib	...	...	1	
Ascending stairs with barrow	...	...	1	
Twisted ankle	...	...	<u>1</u>	5

There is no doubt that standards of environment and amenity now enjoyed by many workers in offices and shops have improved immeasurably since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has been implemented. General levels of cleanliness in premises are better, lighting and heating standards are higher and most employers have shown commendable readiness to meet their obligations to employees.

In one respect perhaps there is retrogression, viz: in sound insulation. Lightweight curtain walling and extensive fenestration might have advantages in construction techniques but they do not have much value for sound insulation and with ever increasing traffic one wonders what will be the long term effects on the welfare of workers who are employed in buildings near to main thoroughfares, thus being exposed to increasing external noise in addition to a higher level of internal disturbance as more mechanisation is introduced in office routine.

Double glazing is seldom included as an integral part of construction, yet this can not only effect a measureable reduction of noise penetration if properly designed, but also has useful thermal properties.

An extract of the general statistical details of the official report submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity on the work carried out during 1970 is given overleaf:-

TABLE A - Registration and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises registered at 31.12.1970</u>	<u>No. of recording inspections of newly registered premises during year</u>
Offices	161	3
Retail Shops	332	8
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	13	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens, etc.	45	3
Fuel Depots	2	-
Totals	553	14

TABLE B - Number of visits by Inspectors

To Registered Premises,	93
To Premises not covered by the Act (for check in this respect)	21

TABLE C - Total number of persons employed as shown on the registration forms

Male	1,838
Female	2,743
Totals	4,581

HOUSING

It is a well established fact that legislation, at least in the public health field, is invariably preceded by a pressing public awareness that a particular need can no longer be ignored.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of recent years which immediately springs to mind was the smog disaster of 1952 which led to the Clean Air Act of 1956, but a similar chronological sequence can be readily detected in the history of housing legislation.

The successive Housing Acts of the last fifty years have all been necessary to deal with the cumulatively evil effects of sins of omission in previous decades when these could no longer be tolerated. The Housing Acts of 1925, 1930, 1935, 1936 and 1957 were all primarily occasioned by the creation of slums dating from the era of the industrial revolution of the mid-nineteenth century and the lack of foresight or, worse, a disregard for the health and wellbeing of the people destined to live in them.

The Housing Acts of 1949, 1958, 1961, 1964 and 1969 extended the conception of satisfactory housing conditions to a recognition of the necessity of all dwellings being provided with bathrooms, indoor sanitation, and hot and cold domestic water supplies as basic amenities when assessing the comfort and convenience of the occupants, as distinct from luxuries associated with an appropriate degree of affluence.

Thus the inevitable pattern unfolds - cause, effect and action, with action being the most belated of the three, and often the most costly. And perhaps because it is the most costly and certainly the least spectacular, since it is essentially a campaign of attrition rather than one which has immediate visual impact or public appeal, it is often the least popular. But money spent to improve housing standards is money well spent, and some of the public health effects are difficult to measure, especially in the short term. Fortunately, realistic public health inspectors expect neither popularity nor public acclamation but are content to apply their efforts in pursuance of an inborn vocational desire to contribute to securing a healthy environment for the residents in the areas where they serve, success being counted in the number of unfit houses being demolished or closed, the number of dwellings improved, and

in how many premises have been repaired and reconditioned so as to provide healthy habitable units of accommodation. In all these respects the Department can point to further progress in 1970, and in particular to solid achievements in the Improvement Grant sector of responsibility as the Housing Act 1969 was implemented.

As intimated in a report which I presented to the Council in February, 1970 on this legislation, the Act referred to introduced a new statutory approach to the improvement of houses, particularly with regard to improvement area schemes. Compulsory powers for enforcing the improvement of houses in declared improvement areas were abandoned in favour of voluntary response by owners. The material encouragement on which the success of this approach depends lies in the substantial increases in rents which can be charged when houses have been repaired and improved, plus a very substantial increase in the amount of both standard and discretionary grants available to assist in such improvements.

An innovation was the provision of powers enabling local authorities to carry out works of environmental improvement in designated areas, government grant being made available towards the cost of these works equal to one half of the loan charges on expenditure approved for such purpose, payable annually for 20 years, subject to an upper limit in any one area equivalent to £100 multiplied by the number of dwellings in the area; this does not of course limit the amount of money which a local authority can spend in such an area over and above the sum eligible for grant aid.

The real purpose of General Improvement Area action is that sub-standard housing conditions, both in relation to inadequacy in terms of lack of modern amenities in the dwellings and also in relation to the general environment of a community, should no longer be countenanced in a twentieth century society. The statutory interest of local authorities in the practical furtherance of this message is a natural sequel to the traditional duty of Councils to eliminate the unfit houses and preserve those with a useful life ahead so that all members of the community can enjoy satisfactory housing conditions.

Abstract speculation on the magnitude of the task and calculations as to how long it will take to cure the problem, so that every family can enjoy the comfort and environmental amenities envisaged, can be an absorbing pastime. But unless it is translated into positive action it remains just that; and amid the euphoria of meetings, conferences, debates, reservations and lamentations of omissions and impositions the Act has to be implemented in the cold light of reality.

A preliminary survey of the Borough had been made in 1969 in response to an official Ministry questionnaire seeking information regarding potential improvement areas, and following acceptance by the Borough Council of the report referred to above, two or three areas were more closely appraised. An area of some 400 houses comprising Thanet Gardens, Penfold Road, Burrow Road, Southbourne Road, Dudley Road, East Cliff, Warren Road and parts of Dyke Road and Radnor Bridge Road was ultimately selected for detailed survey and authority was given for this work to proceed with a view to declaration of General Improvement Area No.1.

The detailed nature of such a survey made it a very slow exercise, since every house must be visited and, quite deliberately, there must be patient explanation and discussion of the scheme with residents for the express purpose of invoking their active participation and encouraging them to put forward suggestions regarding environmental improvements for consideration. At the same time, pressure of other duties in the Department built up, involving in particular continued activity in connection with the outstanding Compulsory Improvement Area which had been declared under previous legislation, and a significant increase in the number of enquiries and formal applications for individual improvement grants as a result of the new provisions under which higher grants were available.

The result of all these pressures was that the survey of the proposed new area had not reached the half-way stage by the end of the year, despite every effort to push forward with the project. The time factor in carrying out surveys for General Improvement Areas is indeed one of the major anxieties which arise, and discussion with other Inspectors engaged in similar schemes shows that this appears to be a common problem.

The flurry of activity in applications for individual improvement grants, both standard and discretionary, was maintained throughout 1970 and it was rewarding to find at the end of the year that 135 grants had been formally approved. This was the highest annual total recorded since grants first became available in 1949; as a matter of actual fact the annual total had never previously even approached the one hundred mark, the highest previous figure for grants approved being 56 in 1969.

The whole of the practical and administrative work involved in all types of grants, including preliminary discussions and surveys, technical advice on possible schemes, checking plans and specifications, costing of works, supervision of works in progress, and the clearance of grants for final payment is carried out in the Department, with the exception of the strictly legal formalities, and is unquestionably now a major activity.

In addition to the activities referred to in connection with improvement grants and improvement areas, further progress was made with the demolition or closure of dwellings which are unfit and incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense, and the rehousing of the occupants from such premises.

By the end of the year all the families from the houses in the Bridge Street Compulsory Purchase Order and Princess Street Compulsory Purchase Order had been moved to alternative accommodation and these properties now await clearance.

The Folkestone (Guildhall Street No. 1) Clearance Order 1970 was duly confirmed on the 3rd March, 1970 and following statutory publication finally became operative on 25th April, 1970. Rehousing of the occupants from this Area was likewise completed by the end of the year.

Reports were also submitted on the unfitness of 2 individual houses and 6 individual basement flats. Closing Orders were ultimately made in 6 cases and in the other 2 statutory Undertakings that the dwellings would cease to be used for purposes of human habitation were accepted.

In addition 193 notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts or Housing Acts requiring the execution of repairs, as shown in the tables overleaf.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Number of houses inspected for housing or other defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	236
Number of houses included under above sub-heading where remedial action was found to be necessary	...	...	...	...	191

HOUSING ACTS 1957-1969

(1) Number of dwellings considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair, which were the subject of administrative procedure during the year	...	...	...	...	8
(2) Number of houses declared unfit and included in clearance areas, etc.	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of houses where Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of houses where undertakings cancelled after execution of works to render premises fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5) Number of Closing Orders made - Section 18(1)	...	...	...	...	6
(6) Number of Closing Orders determined	...	...	...	...	1
(7) Number of dwellings the subject of undertaking not to relet for human habitation Section 16(4)	...	...	...	...	2
(8) Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9) Number of houses reported to local authority with a view to the service of formal notices requiring repair	...	...	...	...	1
(10) Number of notices served requiring execution of works:					
(a) Formal	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Informal	...	...	...	...	193
Number of defects found under (a) and (b) above	...	...	...	...	2,439
(11) Number of houses where defects were remedied:					
(a) by owners on service of formal notices	...	...	...	...	Nil
* (b) by owners on service of informal notices	...	...	...	...	91
(c) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of defects remedied under (a) and (b) above	...	...	...	...	921

* Notices in respect of some of these houses were served in the previous year.

HOUSING ACTS 1958-1969IMPROVEMENT GRANTS1. Discretionary Improvement Grants dealt with during the year

	<u>Housing Acts 1958-1964</u>	<u>Housing Act 1969</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) <u>Conversions</u>			
No. of applications received ..	-	17	17
No. of applications approved ..	-	14	14
No. of applications refused ..	-	1	1
No. of applications carried over from 1969	-	3	3
No. of applications abandoned after approval	-	1	1
No. of applications pending at end of year	-	5	5
No. of dwellings to be provided in conversion schemes	-	30	30
Total amount of grants approved	-	£14,569	£14,569
No. of dwellings converted during year	-	4	4
No. of dwellings provided	-	10	10
Amount paid in grants	-	£4,660	£4,660
(b) <u>Improvements</u>			
No. of applications received ..	-	23	23
No. of applications approved (a) tenanted.....13 (b) other.....15	-	28	28
No. of applications refused ..	-	-	-
No. of applications carried over from 1969	-	6	6
No. of applications abandoned after approval	-	2	2
No. of applications pending at end of year	-	1	1
Amount approved in grants	-	£11,637	£11,637
No. of dwellings improved during year	4	13	17
Amount paid in grants	£1,152	£5,049	£6,201

2. Standard Grants dealt with during the year

No. of applications received ..	-	97	97
No. of applications approved (a) tenanted.....39 (b) other.....54	-	93	93
No. of applications refused ..	-	2	2
No. of applications carried over from 1969	-	10	10
No. of applications abandoned before approval	-	2	2
No. of applications abandoned after approval	-	2	2
No. of applications pending at end of year	-	10	10
No. of dwellings improved during year	2	38	40
Amount paid in grants	£310	£4,961	£5,271
No. of standard amenities provided:-			
Baths	2	26	28
Wash hand basins	2	30	32
Hot water supplies	2	33	35
Internal toilets	2	26	28
Sinks	-	1	1
Food stores	2	-	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Statutory control over moveable dwellings is exercised through the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 and the Caravan Sites Act 1968. When properly implemented these powers enable reasonable standards to be applied to sites used for caravans, by complementary systems of planning control and licensing, details of the licensing conditions which can be imposed varying according to whether a site is used for permanent residential occupation or whether usage is restricted to the stationing of caravans for holiday accommodation only.

The Caravan Sites Act 1968 has two main objectives. First, to give some protection against eviction to the occupiers of caravans on licensed sites other than those used only for holiday purposes or for restricted periods; secondly to secure the establishment of caravan sites by local authorities for the express purpose of providing accommodation for gipsies and other nomads.

The formidable problems which arise do not obtain in Folkestone and no comment is therefore called for in this report as no action in connection therewith was necessary during the year under review.

The caravan sites at Little Switzerland and the Lower Warren, which are licensed for holiday use only under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, proved to be as popular as in previous years and each could be filled many times over during the peak season. Both are equipped with mains drainage, toilet accommodation, hot and cold water supplies, showers, washing and laundry facilities, refuse receptacles and fire fighting equipment.

It is the responsibility of the licensees to see that these facilities are maintained in efficient order and repair at all times so as to comply with relevant licensing conditions, and some concern did arise in relation to several matters on the Little Switzerland site during the summer. Appropriate action was at once taken to deal with the immediate situation and discussions took place with the licensee at the end of the season with a view to certain works of repair etc. being put in hand before the site re-opened in 1971.

This site is licensed for 30 caravans and is provided with a cafe which is also open to members of the general public for afternoon teas and other modest meals which can be enjoyed in a setting commanding extensive views of the Channel, as well as the quiet and exceedingly pleasant surroundings of the Warren hinterland which is regarded as being an area of great natural and scenic beauty.

The Valiant Sailor camp, which is licensed for 15 mobiles, is mainly occupied by caravans which are kept on the site permanently and are let to visitors when not required by the owners. The camp is on land at the rear of licensed premises and is operated by the resident licensee. No grounds for adverse report arose during the year.

The legislation with respect to the statutory licensing and control of tent sites, to which none of the provisions of the statutes mentioned above apply, falls far short of that relating to caravans, and conditions at such sites are largely dependent upon the degree of enlightenment of the site owners and operators.

In this respect the site owned by the Corporation at the Lower Warren stands out as a model of what a satisfactorily equipped tent site ought to be.

It is perhaps the most perfectly situated of the four holiday sites for moveable dwellings in the district, being sheltered by the cliffs on the north side and within a few yards of the foreshore on the open southern side, and can be a veritable sun trap. This site is also fully equipped with mains drainage, hot and cold water supplies, toilets, personal washing facilities and showers, laundry facilities, electric lighting and razor points etc., and has a small but well stocked camp shop.

In the light of experience gained since the site was opened in 1965, improvements have been made almost every year in some respect. In 1970 this took the form of removing the sinks provided for laundry purposes from the personal washing and shower blocks and resiting them under lean-to perspex canopies outside the buildings. This arrangement was much more convenient for campers and it also released space for the installation of additional wash hand basins inside the ablution buildings.

The use of metal refuse receptacles was abandoned in favour of paper sacks, and this materially improved the standard of hygiene and also helped to reduce the number of flies and wasps which inevitably hover around refuse storage points.

The vital importance of maintaining efficient and readily available fire-fighting equipment and appliances was highlighted by two fires which destroyed tents on the site, one in June and the second in August.

The first fire resulted in the tragic death of a 63 year old camper and in the second case a woman and her three children had lucky escapes but were fortunately able to evacuate the tent in time.

The fourth site is similarly licensed for tents only, 15 being the maximum permissible number allowed. This camp too is very well situated for tents, nestling in a small dell within the precincts of the Little Switzerland site, though for legal reasons it has to be quite separately licensed under the Public Health Act 1936 since tents cannot be permitted on sites licensed for caravans.

The amenities of the caravan site and tent site are shared and this presents no practical problems.

Only 1 solitary caravan was being occupied at the end of the year for permanent residential use, this being stationed on a site licensed for a single moveable dwelling. The occupier was employed at the animal boarding establishment at which the caravan was sited.

A licence in respect of one other caravan, on a different site, expired in November and as no application for renewal was received the licence thereafter lapsed.

In a third case a short-term licence was issued for a period of two months only to permit temporary residential occupation of a caravan on the site of a bungalow which had been destroyed by fire. The caravan was required for use by the homeless family during the period of rebuilding the bungalow and the licence was not further renewed after expiring on December 31st.

Check inspections of all the sites mentioned above were maintained during the year.

SWIMMING POOLS

7 public or semi-public swimming pools were used to varying degrees in the Borough during 1970, excluding the one at Shorncliffe Garrison which is outside the control of the Department.

The open air pool in Lower Sandgate Road is the only one which can properly be regarded as fully available for general use by the public, the others comprising a private indoor pool for use of residents at Metropole Court and 5 installations on school premises, these being used for recreational or instructional purposes by pupils.

The school installations have all been constructed during the last 10 years, the forerunner being the one at Hillside County Secondary School for Boys which was built in 1960 and the others following in the course of the next few years.

The pools vary in type, size, standard of construction and equipment; in the early days the standard of maintenance also varied but over the years a greater appreciation of the need for care in this connection has developed, aided no doubt by the attention given by the Department through the medium of regular sampling, inspection, and advice.

The maintenance of a high bacteriological standard of the water in a pool is of paramount importance. In the case of schools, which unlike the large open air pool controlled by the Corporation do not employ specially trained staff whose specific duty it is to look after the purification plant, the Department advocates 1 person - preferably a senior teacher - being given the responsibility for overall supervision so as to avoid the risk of everyone's responsibility becoming no-one's responsibility, and this now largely obtains in all cases.

Efficient treatment of water must include both filtration and sterilisation, and this can only be achieved by means of automatic mechanical plants whereby continuous turnover of the water on a four to six hour cycle is maintained, the basic equipment necessary consisting of circulatory pump, filtration unit and sterilant dispenser.

When first constructed most of the school pools operated on the fill and empty principle, a very crude and extremely unsatisfactory system with no filtration plant and dependent upon manual dosage of sterilant on a very haphazard basis. As money became available circulatory pumps incorporating filters and sterilising units were installed, to the great relief of the Department. All now have pumps and filters and in only one case is manual sterilisation practiced.

71 samples of water were taken from the swimming pools for bacteriological examination and with three exceptions all were entirely satisfactory. This is very commendable indeed and indicative of the care taken to eliminate possible health hazard which could otherwise arise.

6 samples were also taken from the paddling pool for children. This pool, from the very nature of its usage and the fact that it is still operated on the fill and empty system, is more exposed to build up of general contamination and thus requires careful attention by the Parks Department by way of repeated manual sterilisation. 3 of the samples were found to have high bacterial counts, but no pathogenic organisms were isolated and no cause for undue alarm therefore arose.

Brief descriptive details of the various pools are given below, and the results of samples taken are summarised in the table which follows.

1. Open Air Pool, Lower Sandgate Road

This is the largest installation in the Borough and consists of a main pool, with small foot baths, showers and the usual changing cubicles for members of opposite sexes.

The pool has a capacity of 364,000 gallons, contained in an area measuring 165 feet by 75 feet; the depth varies from 2 ft. 6 ins. at the shallow end to 5 ft. 6 ins., with a 9 ft. diving basin at the deep end. The pool is emptied during the winter months and water pumped from the sea for filling prior to the summer season is thereafter subjected to continuous filtration through a battery of two high pressure sand filters, followed by dosage with soda ash for acid neutralisation and sterilisation with chlorine.

The turnover period is approximately 4 hours and before return to the pool some of the water is diverted and raised to enable it to cascade on entry, thereby giving a limited but very useful degree of aeration and resultant sparkle.

2. New Metropole Court

This is a small heated indoor pool which is available all the year round for exclusive use by members of a private club. Changing accommodation, showers and toilets are provided for each sex as ancillary facilities.

The pool varies in depth from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. 6 ins. and has a capacity of 8,700 gallons. The filtration and sterilisation plant is of orthodox design, consisting of a circulatory pump, pressure filter and sterilant injector.

3. Christ Church Primary School

This is the only fully enclosed heated school pool and thereby has the advantage of being available for use throughout the year.

The structure consists of a wooden framework projecting above ground level and lined with plastic. Superficial area is 39 ft. by 17 ft., the water depth is 2 ft. 9 ins. and the capacity is 11,400 gallons. It is housed in a wood-framed and glass panelled structure having a tinted corrugated plastic sheeting roof and a doorway leading to a cloakroom having curtained areas for changing purposes.

Filtration is by means of a standard candle-type pressure filter, keiselguhr being the filter medium, with larger objects being arrested on a preliminary coarse gauge screen. Sodium hypochlorite is introduced into the water by means of an automatic dosing unit and an electric heater enables the water to be raised to a temperature of 72°F when in use.

4. Hillside County Secondary School for Boys

The installation at this school consists of an open air pool of concrete construction measuring 50 ft. by 20 ft. The depth varies from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 9 ins. and the capacity is approximately 21,000 gallons.

Purification of the water is achieved by means of a filtration and chlorination plant, sodium hypochlorite being drip fed into the water as it leaves the filter. The only reservation concerning this installation is that the rate of turnover is much slower than the 4 to 6 hour period recommended, the result being that only one complete turnover per day is possible; a minimum of two such turnovers is desirable, especially if the pool should be used several times in quick succession.

5. George Spurgen County Primary School

This is a small open air pool sited in the school playing field and consisting of a plastic lined wooden structure. The pool is only 24 ft. by 16 ft. and with a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins. has a total capacity of 6,000 gallons of water.

A mechanical filtration and sterilising unit incorporating an electric pump, filter bags and automatic drip feed through which sodium hypochlorite solution is fed into the water, is fitted. With a pool of such limited capacity it is of course essential to carefully regulate usage so that undue overloading at any one time is avoided; otherwise the residual chlorine content of the water, which is the yardstick by which its condition is assessed, may not be maintained at the necessary effective level of 1 to 2 parts per million.

6. Dover College Junior School

This is another open air pool which is situated within the school precincts and usage is restricted to pupils and staff during the summer months.

The bath is constructed entirely in concrete, measures 60 ft. by 25 ft. and has a capacity of 37,500 gallons over a depth varying from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. 6 ins.

Water is taken from the mains supply of the local waterworks company and while the pool is in use continuous turnover and treatment of the contents is effected by an electric pump which maintains circulation through a double cell pressure filter fitted with filter cloths and kieselguhr powder, followed by the addition of sodium hypchlorite, the dosage being regulated through a drip feed which is activated by suction as the water passes through the pump.

7. Folkestone Hostel and Training Centre

This is another very small open air pool which is used by mentally handicapped patients attending the Training Centre.

It is similar to the installation at the George Spurgen School and has the same dimensions of 24 ft. by 16 ft. with a water depth of 2 ft. 6 ins., the capacity being around 6,000 gallons.

A filtration plant incorporating a centrifugal pump, filter and electric heating unit maintains a very good rate of turnover but an outstanding poor feature, which must be pinpointed, is that manual addition of sodium hypochlorite is still practised for purposes of current sterilisation. Until this omission is remedied reservations will inevitably persist concerning the pool and this is unfortunate as the installation serves a most useful purpose.

8. Paddling Pool for Children

As already intimated this small pool is controlled and serviced by the Parks Department and is in great demand during warm weather by young visitors to the town.

The pool is emptied, cleansed, and re-filled with mains water several times each week, the precise frequency being regulated according to usage. Current sterilisation is effected by the manual addition of sodium hypochlorite solution at appropriate intervals during the day, accompanied by testing for free residual chlorine content

RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM SWIMMING POOLS AND PADDLING POOL					
Location of Pool	Total Samples	Coli.Bacilli present in 100 ml.	Esch. Coli present in 100 ml.	Bacterial count too high	Satisfactory in all respects
Open Air Pool:					
Deep end ..	10	-	-	1	9
Shallow end	7	-	-	-	7
Hillside School	6	-	-	-	6
George Spurgen School	8	1	1	-	7
Dover College Junior School	7	-	-	-	7
New Metropole	16	1	1	-	15
Folkestone Hostel and Training Centre	4	-	-	-	4
Christ Church School	13	-	-	-	13
Paddling Pool	6	-	-	3	3

NOISE ABATEMENT

Intrusive noise, i.e. noise which is detectable above the average noise climate of a particular locality or situation, can give rise to both physical and serious emotional reactions and this can obtain whether it be high level noise or low level noise in terms of weighted decibel meter readings.

Physical effects are partial deafness, to some extent temporary, but under very adverse conditions such as regular and prolonged exposure to noise levels of 85 decibels and upwards resulting in permanent damage to the aural senses. It is also generally accepted that noise can give rise to varying degrees of distraction, irritation, restlessness, nausea and other reflex disturbances according to the sensitivity of the sufferer and the frequency of intrusion.

Emotional reaction is often even more distressing and the overall effects are certainly not conducive to either good work performance or the enjoyment of satisfactory living conditions.

Noise must therefore be regarded as a form of environmental pollution and it is a problem in which quantitative and qualitative assessment is extremely difficult. Precise tolerance limits are almost impossible to define since reaction is inevitably subjective to particular individuals.

It seems at times that people now naturally speak much louder than they did ten or twenty years ago and it might well be that this is a necessary outcome of the increasing level of background noise under which we live. It is certainly noticeable in restaurants, public houses and other areas of community gathering, when the noise of ordinary conversation often makes it difficult to join in unless one shouts.

One of the main reasons for the insidious increase in background noise levels is, of course, increased mechanisation. In offices and other workplaces this is due to the introduction of various types of machines, but such noise now obtrudes even into the home in the form of more and more domestic appliances of varying degrees of sophistication.

It is perhaps time that consideration was given to all mechanical appliances having to conform to a specified noise and vibration rating as a condition of sale. Some guidance on objective standards for assessment of noise complaints from industrial, commercial or domestic sources was given in the Wilson report which preceded the Noise Abatement Act, but the subjective assessment of the investigating officer remains the yardstick by which the degree of statutory nuisance is measured.

33 cases relating to noise were investigated during 1970, an increase of 14 compared with the previous year. 12 were classified as industrial noises, 7 involved commercial premises and the other 14 were of a domestic nature.

Of the 12 industrial cases, the noise in 8 instances emanated from pneumatic drills, all in fact being detected by one or other of the district inspectors in the course of routine duty. They were all caused by the use of unmuffled equipment and this gives rise to the most serious and intolerable form of nuisance in relation to the number of people exposed to the noise.

Other industrial nuisances referred to noises from factories and involved a grinding machine, metal shearing equipment and excessive hammering to the annoyance of nearby residents. One complaint was also received of excessively noisy earth moving equipment.

The 7 cases involving commercial premises all arose as a result of complaints. 2 referred to the hum and vibration of refrigeration equipment, another of the intermittent but shattering roar occasioned by the tuning of rally cars at a garage and one of general traffic noise along the new by-pass; the latter of course is a matter for the police authorities rather than one for action under the aforementioned legislation for which my Department is responsible. There was the inevitable complaint concerning the noise of late night pop music at a dance hall; there was also a justifiable allegation concerning vibration transmitted to the complaint's residence from a dough mixer which operated automatically for a period of two minutes in every hour at a night bakery.

The 14 domestic complaints ranged over allegations of noisy and quarrelsome neighbours, the unreasonable frequency of noisy parties at one premises, barking dogs etc.; complaints having an avian connotation included one of the twittering of budgerigars in an aviary, and another concerning the incessant rattling of bottles and tin cans which had been suspended as bird scarers.

It will be seen that some of the complaints appear at first to be quite trivial but they are usually the cases where the emotional reaction referred to above become manifest. These and all other complaints were ultimately resolved by informal action. In the case of industrial noises, particularly those associated with pneumatic drills, the offenders were left in no doubt as to the serious view taken, bearing in mind that nearly all were avoidable and indicative of indifference or complete disregard of the resultant effects, amounting to culpable negligence.

CLEAN AIR

Atmospheric pollution from industrial and commercial sources is not a very material problem in the Borough and compared with the "black" areas still to be found in many parts of the country, can be regarded as virtually negligible.

It must be remembered, however, that this does not mean that no pollution can conceivably arise. This is dependent upon the type and total quantity of coal and other non-smokeless fuels consumed in all types of premises, including in particular the many domestic households which still use inefficient solid fuel appliances and are thereby the main contributors to low level pollution by the emission of dark, sooty smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Indeed under certain meteorological conditions even a naturally "clean" town, where smoke producing fuel is burnt, may be exposed to local smoke concentration which is higher than that in large industrial conurbations which are designated as smoke control areas. Visible evidence of such a situation can readily be seen by a visit to the Crete Road escarpment when conditions of climatic equilibrium obtain.

Factors which contribute to the reduction of pollution in the Borough, and which it is right to mention, include the policy of the Borough Council whereby gas or electricity is installed in new council dwellings for heating or other domestic purposes, also the active encouragement given to improvement grants in which works of replacement of obsolete appliances, or installation of gas and electricity services in lieu of coal fired installations, can be incorporated.

In addition, an increasing number of householders are of their own accord turning away from the drudgery associated with solid fuel to the convenience of electricity, gas or oil, especially where husband and wife both go out to work and there is no-one at home to maintain the round of ashing out and refuelling.

I am not of course making out a case against the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968; having in the past worked in heavily industrial areas and seen the effect of polluted air, I could not be other than a committed protagonist of smoke control areas, which the legislation referred to envisages as ultimately covering the whole country and which unquestionably enhance the purity of the environment in any district.

9 complaints concerning atmospheric pollution were received during the year under review, mainly directed against the burning of refuse or bonfires. If smoke from any bonfire is emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood this unquestionably constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act 1956 as applied by the Public Health Act 1936, carrying quite heavy fines; a reminder of these provisions is usually sufficient for the nuisance to be abated.

It is a requirement of the Clean Air Act 1968 that, subject to certain limited exemptions, the precise height of chimneys serving new or enlarged furnaces in a building must be approved by the local authority. The criteria of approval is that the chimney height must be adequate to prevent, so far as is practicable, the smoke, grit, dust, gases or fumes emitted from the chimney from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance having regard to:-

- (a) the purpose of the chimney;
- (b) the position and description of buildings near it;
- (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground;
- (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances.

Conditions as to the rate or quality of emissions from the chimney can if considered necessary, be attached to any approval given.

Five plans of chimneys and details of the installations they were intended to serve were submitted for approval as referred to during 1970. Three of the applications were approved without modification, but in two cases approval was subject to the chimneys concerned being increased in height from 60 ft. to 68 ft. in the one case and from 52 ft. to 63 ft. in the other.

ANIMALS ETC.

1. Pet Animals Act, 1951
2. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963
3. Riding Establishments Act, 1964

The department is responsible for the issue of licences under the above mentioned Acts and supervision of all the premises to which they apply. These include pet shops from which any type of bird, fish, reptile or mammal is sold, also establishments used for boarding cats and dogs, and riding establishments.

All the licences have the common objective of ensuring that the welfare of animals to which they apply is properly safeguarded with respect to accommodation, exercise, feeding, general welfare, fire precautions and routine cleaning and maintenance etc. For this purpose licensing conditions relate to the construction and size of accommodation, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness; where appropriate, i.e. in the case of animal boarding establishments, the maximum permissible number of animals to be accommodated is prescribed and the facilities for exercising such animals must be adequate.

Three licences were issued under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, two in respect of premises which have been previously licensed and one in respect of new premises. All these licences are personal to the proprietor and valid only for the particular premises specified.

All types of mammals, birds, fishes and reptiles can be sold from one shop; the licences for the other two authorise the sale of birds only at one premises and fishes only at the other premises, this being in accordance with the applications made.

Licencees were again reminded of the necessity for customers to be given proper advice on the feeding, care and management of pets sold by them, having regard to the welfare of these creatures.

The licences of two boarding establishments which have operated for several years were again renewed.

The larger establishment can accommodate 75 dogs and 36 cats and the smaller premises 24 dogs and 20 cats. Both establishments also held licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food authorising the reception and quarantine of imported animals. These licences refer to an entirely separate part of the premises to that used for normal boarding of dogs and cats and were completely controlled and supervised by Ministry Officers.

No riding establishments were in operation in the Borough in 1970.

RODENT CONTROL

The statutory responsibility of the local authority with respect to rodent control is set out in the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. These responsibilities may be summarised as requiring routine surveys to be maintained throughout the district for the purpose of ensuring that it is as far practicable kept free from rodents and, if necessary, to require the owner of any infested land to apply suitable treatment, including the carrying out of any structural repairs or other works deemed necessary; in addition the local authority are

particularly charged to keep any land or premises owned or occupied by them free from rodent infestation.

Folkestone has a very small level of infestation, but this should not be dismissed as being merely fortuitous. It is due to a long history of effective control measures which have been strengthened during the past ten years to the point where the Borough has enjoyed the advantages of a rodent control service which cannot be surpassed anywhere in the country.

This is almost entirely due to the fact that officers of the infestation control division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been engaged in a practical research programme in the Borough throughout that period, at no extra cost to the Council, and the new techniques introduced over that period have been incorporated in the strategy employed.

The research programme was continued throughout 1970 and is likely to go on for several years ahead to the benefit of the Department and indeed to the inhabitants of the town. The project is a long term one and while the work involved has, throughout, been dovetailed into the overall rodent control service, the Ministry have not yet authorised publication of the details of any interim report. Suffice it to say that the information and experience gained has materially shaped the pattern of rodent control elsewhere and the Department has been privileged to participate in a programme of great practical value.

In addition to the very extensive survey and treatment work carried out by Ministry officers in connection with the above-mentioned programme, details of which are not included in the annual statistical record of visits by rodent operators employed directly in the Department, attention continued to be given to individual complaints of suspected infestations elsewhere in the Borough. 279 such complaints were received during the year, as a result of which 212 definite infestations were confirmed and placed under treatment.

Annual test baiting since 1964 had indicated that the sewers in the Borough had been consistently free from infestation throughout the whole of that period and it was therefore decided, after careful consideration, that test baiting was not necessary during 1970.

A N N E X E

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

P A R T I - O F T H E A C T1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority ...	168	25	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	14	-	-
TOTALS ...	212	46	6	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient ..	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	4	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	4	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Making, altering, etc.						
Wearing apparel	5	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of parts of articles of brass	112	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	120	-	-	-	-	-

(a)	Number of returns received from employers ..	14*
(b)	Number of employers by whom outworkers employed	7
(c)	Number of outworkers involved	120
(d)	Number of outworkers involved in (c) living outside the Borough	24
(e)	Number of lists received from outside authorities	4
(f)	Number of outworkers involved in (e)	10

*Returns are required twice per year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

STATUTE UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED	OFFENCES ALLEGED	RESULT
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	Smoking a cigarette while handling open food (Reg. 9 (e))	Fined £5.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	Failure to provide a wash hand basin at a food shop (Reg. 16(2))	Fined £5. and £3. 3. 0. costs awarded
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to provide supply of hot water to wash hand basin on mobile food stall (bakery van)(Reg. 16(2)) 2. Failure to provide soap or towels on the stall (Reg. 16(3)) 3. Failure to provide first aid equipment on the stall (Reg. 17) 4. Failure to provide supply of hot water to wash hand basin on another mobile stall of similar type owned by same Company (Reg. 16(2)) 	<p>Fined £20.</p> <p>Fined £20.</p> <p>Fined £10.</p> <p>Fined £25.</p> <p>Defendants also ordered to pay £5. 5. 0. costs.</p>
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to provide wash hand basin on mobile food stall (Patisserie vehicle) Reg. 16(1) 2. Failure to provide supply of clean water on the stall (Reg. 15) 3. Failure to provide supply of hot water on the stall for personal washing (Reg. 16(2)) 4. Failure to provide soap or towels on the stall for personal washing (Reg. 16(3)) 5. Failure to provide suitable sink on the stall for washing equipment (Reg. 18(a)) 6. Failure to provide hot and cold water for cleansing the equipment used on the stall (Reg. 18(b)) 7. Failure to provide soap or detergent and clean cloths, or other suitable cleaning and drying facilities for washing the equipment used on the stall (Reg. 18(d)) 8. Failure to provide first aid equipment on the stall (Reg. 17) 	<p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Fined £5.</p> <p>Charge dismissed. Defendants contended that there was a first aid kit on vehicle and were given benefit of doubt by the Magistrates.</p> <p>Costs of £26. 5. 0. awarded.</p>
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	Failure to protect food from risk of contamination (Driver of vehicle prosecuted for this offence) (Reg. 7)	Fined £5.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Selling a pork pie which was not of the quality demanded, the same being affected by mould (Sec. 2)	Fined £30 and £5. 5. 0. costs awarded.

STATUTE UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED	OFFENCES ALLEGED	RESULT
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	1. Selling a steak and kidney pudding which was not of the quality demanded, the same being affected by mould (Sec. 2) 2. Second charge in respect of a consignment containing 6 other puddings in similar condition (Sec. 2)	Fined £20. Fined £20. £5. 5. 0. costs awarded.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	1. Selling a meat pie which was unfit for human consumption (Sec. 8) 2. Having in possession for the purpose of sale a meat pie and 2 packs of skinless sausages which were unfit for human consumption (Sec. 8)	Fined £25. Fined £25. £7. 7. 0. costs awarded.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Having in possession for the purpose of sale a packet of skinless sausages which were unfit for human consumption (Sec. 8).	2 defendants - each fined £5, making a total of £10. £6. 6. 0. costs awarded.
		Total Fines: £255. 0. 0. Total Costs: £58.16. 0.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
The Civic Centre,
Castle Hill Avenue,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

19th March, 1971.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the work at the Port of Folkestone for 1970, which has been prepared in accordance with Form Port 20. A recapitulation of all the information is required quinquennially and 1970 is such a year.

Scheduled passenger boat services coming to Folkestone during the year and met by members of the medical and nursing staff were:-

- (1) From Calais.
 - (a) Daily service from 1st January to 31st December, 1970.
- (2) From Boulogne.
 - (a) Daily morning service from 30th June to 31st August, 1970 inclusive. An irregular service was in force from 6th June until commencement of daily service and from 5th to 27th September, 1970.
 - (b) Daily afternoon service from 31st May to 26th September, 1970 inclusive.
 - (c) Daily evening service from 25th May to 26th September, 1970 inclusive.
- (3) From Ostend.
 - (a) A daily evening service was inaugurated from 10th July to 30th August, 1970 inclusive. This was supplemented by boats arriving on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from 31st May to 5th July and 4th to 13th September, 1970 inclusive.

The following passenger boat services were diverted to or from Folkestone for the reasons stated:-

- (1) From Dover to Folkestone Harbour.
 - (a) Rough seas in channel.
Three boats on the 12th February and two on the 4th March, 1970.
- (2) From Folkestone to Dover Harbour.
 - (a) Rough seas in channel.
The 1.35 p.m. boat from Calais on the 21st April and 19th November, 1970.
 - (b) Engineering works on railway line between Ashford and Sandling.
On eight Sundays during the year the 1.35 p.m. boat from Calais was diverted to Dover.
 - (c) Public Holidays.
The Folkestone Harbour was closed on Christmas day and Boxing day.

Special day excursion trips to France and from Ostend were run during the summer season.

Examinations have continued to be carried out in the purpose-built medical inspection rooms which form part of the combined terminal building at the Folkestone Harbour.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 881 (all passenger boats) and showed an increase of 25 compared with the previous year.

All passenger boats were met and where necessary two or more doctors were in attendance to cope with the large number of aliens expected to arrive at the same time; during the year a total of 762 doctor/attendances were made.

The number of passengers passing through the Port during the year was 963,203; this is an increase of 71,726 compared with the previous year and the highest number since the end of the war.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are:-

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Inwards ..	408,573	389,756	382,318	445,143	478,721
Outwards ..	409,491	392,458	383,180	446,334	484,482
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>818,064</u>	<u>782,214</u>	<u>765,498</u>	<u>891,477</u>	<u>963,203</u>

Compared with 1969 there was an increase of more than 10,541 in the number of aliens arriving but those medically examined were 816 fewer.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below:-

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Aliens arriving ..	148,633	140,053	138,737	195,427	205,968
Aliens medically examined	8,497	4,940	3,664	3,551	2,735
Certificates issued	122	57	54	45	42
Percentage of aliens examined to whom certificates issued	1.43	1.15	1.47	1.26	1.53

The aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France Yugoslavia, Morocco and Turkey and of those examined 2,613 had Ministry of Labour permits, 39 were permanent residents, 77 visitors and 6 'au-pair'.

The men were mainly for employment as labourers and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women came as domestics, assistant hospital nurses and ward orderlies; also included were students and families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

During 1970 the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 42 compared with 45 the previous year. These certificates were in respect of:-

	<u>Certificates</u>	<u>Aliens not permitted to land.</u>
Amputations and deformity of limbs ..	12	1
Unsound mind or mentally defective ..	8	6
Pregnancy	6	1
Heart conditions	4	1
Acne (severe) of face and body	1	1
Other medical conditions	11	-

Six aliens (three Frenchmen, one Italian, one Dutchman and one American) classified as persons of unsound mind or mentally defective were refused permission to land by the Chief Immigration Officer on purely medical grounds under Article 4(2)(b) of the Aliens Order 1953. One of the aliens concerned, a Frenchman aged 39, made three unsuccessful attempts to enter U.K. and Form Port 12, Section A, was issued on each occasion.

A summary of the immigrants who were subject to control under the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962 and 1968, those medically examined and certificates issued during the past five years is as follows:-

		<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Commonwealth Immigrants -						
Subject to control ..	..	17,650	14,302	14,053	14,885	18,230
Medically examined ..	..	462	342	104	142	115
Certificates issued ..	..	9	3	1	2	6
Percentage of immigrants examined to whom certificates issued	..	1.94	0.87	0.96	1.40	5.21

The immigrants came mainly from Cyprus, Mauritius and Australia and 18 were classified as "British Kenya Asians".

Six Forms Port.23 were issued in respect of Commonwealth immigrants compared with two in 1969. One Pakistani immigrant and one British Kenya Asian (who made two attempts to enter U.K. via Calais) were refused permission to land by the Chief Immigration Officer on purely medical grounds under Section 2(4)(a) of the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968.

Fifty-one passengers were referred to the Port Medical Officer or his Deputy for examination and treatment as necessary. Eight were referred to the local hospital, two admitted to the mental hospital at Chartham and a woman of 30, suffering from infective hepatitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. Thirty-four were allowed to proceed on their journey and six referred to their own family doctor.

Eight members of ships' crews and harbour staff also received medical attention. A steward aged 43 suffering from gastro-enteritis and complications was admitted to the Dover isolation Hospital and three to their own doctor.

Vaccination against Smallpox:

Three special sessions were arranged (two at the Folkestone Harbour M.I. room and one at the Civic Centre) in order that the vaccination state of 39 members from the following five departments could be brought up to date:-

C.I.D. Branch ..	..	-	6
H.M. Customs ..	..	-	11
H.M. Immigration ..	..	-	13
Harbour Police ..	..	-	2
Folkestone Corporation Staff .. ..	.. ..	-	7

Nurse-Attendant:

Mrs. M. Fitzgerald, who had been employed as part-time Nurse-Attendant at the Folkestone Harbour since the 1st December 1966 resigned her appointment with effect from 6th September, 1970 as she wished to return to hospital work.

Mrs. Margaret Coppins, S.R.N., S.C.M., who had been employed on a sessional basis since the 23rd April, 1969 and was fully conversant with the responsibilities and duties involved, was appointed to fill this vacancy.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, Public Health Inspectors, Immigration and Customs Officers, Capt. H.C. Lott (who retired as Port Master at the beginning of the year) and Mr. R. Wood, his successor, together with other members of the harbour and ships' staff for their unfailing and effective co-operation.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT.

Port Medical Officer.
Medical Inspector of Aliens
and Commonwealth Immigrants.

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering
the district during the year.

Table B.

Ships from:	Number of Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Public Health Insptr.	
Foreign Ports	971	1,270,245	-	55*	-
Coast- wise	26	29,262	-	-	-
TOTAL:	997	1,299,507	-	55*	-

*55 inspections of 5 cross-channel boats which regularly use the port.

A summary of the number of arrivals and total tonnage during the past five years is as follows:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Ships.</u>	<u>Tonnage.</u>
1966	963	1,157,047
1967	885	1,133,832
1968	840	1,161,953
1969	961	1,256,874
1970	997	1,299,507

SECTION III - Character of shipping and
trade during the year.

Table C.

Passenger traffic ..	Number of Passengers:	
	INWARDS	- 478,721
	OUTWARDS	- 484,482
Cargo traffic	Nil.	
Principal ports from which ships arrive ..	Boulogne, Calais and Ostend.	

SECTION IV - Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places
served by the traffic.

N I L.

SECTION V - Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply for -

(a) The District:

Water for drinking and other purposes is obtained from the town supply, viz: Folkestone and District Water Company.

(b) Shipping:

Drinking water from the town supply is supplied to vessels from hydrants on the quayside.

(2) Reports of tests for contamination:

Seven samples were taken by the Port Health Inspectors from passenger vessels and two from hydrants on the quayside. All the samples were satisfactory.

Information was received from Dr. G.P. Reed, Divisional Medical Officer of British Railways (Southern Region), that samples of drinking water on one of the boats using the Folkestone Harbour were unsatisfactory.

Dr. Reed visited the boat himself and action taken included the hyper-chlorination and subsequent cleaning out of the water tanks. During this period all taps were marked "not for drinking" and fresh water from the town mains supply for drinking purposes, etc., was taken on board in churns.

The boat was out of service for a few days as part of its regular schedule and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes:

Hydrants and hosepipes periodically flushed through.

(4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority:

NIL.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966.(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

A list of infected areas has been prepared and is amended by taking into account relevant information extracted from the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation, Geneva.

It is divided into the six quarantinable disease (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) and the various countries, localities and seaports which are infected or believed to be infected are shown under the appropriate disease.

These lists were sent by post to the Chief Officers concerned at the Folkestone Harbour.

Maps showing the areas concerned are maintained in the medical inspection room at the Harbour and also in the main office of the Port Medical Officer.

(2) Radio Messages (Regulations 13 and 14(1)(a) and (2)).

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district is done through the radio station which is controlled by the Harbour Authorities, viz., British Railways Marine Department (Headquarters at Dover).

(b) All vessels normally using the Port are equipped with radio transmitting apparatus and arrangements have been made for notification to be made to the Health Authority by a member of the Port Master's Department of any person on board who is suffering from an infectious disease, or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of such disease or any other similar circumstances, in order that action thereon may be taken by the Port Medical Officer.

(3) Notification otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14(1)(b)).

This Port has no signalling station but arrangements would be made to get such notification through in an emergency.

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22-30).

(a) Within the Docks: Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.

(b) Outside the Docks: A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier head.

No standing directions issued but action taken would be in accordance with these Regulations.

(5) Arrangements for -

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox - see Section VII):

Either at the Isolation Hospitals at Dover or at Haime, near Ramsgate.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts:

In accordance with Sections 31 and 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966. Names and addresses would be taken and forwarded to Medical Officers of Health of areas to which the contacts were proceeding.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles:

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the Harbour but public baths available under the auspices of the Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

SECTION VII - Smallpox.(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
Tel. No: 0322-23231.

If it were necessary to isolate a person for the purpose of observation an approach would be made to the nearest Infectious Diseases Hospital or to the Denton Hospital, Gravesend.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

Patients suffering from smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) Name of Smallpox Consultants available.

The following Smallpox Consultants are available for this area:

Dr. E.H. Brown, Hither Green Hospital,
Hither Green Lane, London, S.E.13.

Tel. No: Hospital - 01-698-3481.
Home - 01-657-4849.

Dr. E. O'Sullivan, "Ashton", Church Road,
Hartley, Dartford, Kent.

Tel. No: Hospital - 0322-23231.
Home - 04747-2459.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.

At the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9. (Tel. No: 01-205-7041).

(5) Smallpox Vaccine.

Supplies of vaccine are available as follows -

(a) During normal office hours. (Monday to Friday):

Kent County Council Health and Welfare Department,
Springfield, Maidstone.
Tel. No: 0622-54371.

(b) After normal office hours. (Saturday and Sunday and other days between 5.20 p.m. and 8.30 a.m.):

Kent County Council Ambulance Station, Loose
Road, Maidstone.
Tel. No: 0622-54516.

(c) Emergency stocks:

Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Tel. No: 91-1624.

(6) Vaccination against Smallpox.

In order to bring their vaccination state up to date three special sessions were arranged (two at the Folkestone M.I. room and one at the Civic Centre) and 39 members from the following five departments were vaccinated against smallpox -

C.I.D. Branch	..	..	..	6
H.M. Customs	..	..	..	11
H.M. Immigration	..	..	..	13
Harbour Police	..	..	..	2
Folkestone Corporation staff				7

The vaccination of other staff employed at the Folkestone Harbour (including ships' crews) would be arranged by Dr. G.P. Reed, Divisional Medical Officer of the British Railways Southern Region.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among seamen under the international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Clinics under the control of Dr. D.E. Sharvill are available as follows:

ASHFORD:

Ashford Hospital, King's Avenue. (Tel. No: Ashford 23321).
Wed. 11.0-12 noon. Fri. 3.0-4.0 p.m.

CANTERBURY:

Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Ethelbert Road. (Tel. No: Canterbury 66877).
Tues. 3.0-4.0 p.m.

DOVER:

Buckland Hospital, Coombe Valley Road. (Tel. No: Dover 1624).

MARGATE:

District Hospital, St. Peter's Road. (Tel. No: Thanet 20222).

In-patient treatment is available at these hospitals.

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned by the Port Medical Officer.

From time to time posters giving the latest details of these clinics are exhibited in the public conveniences on the Folkestone Harbour by arrangement with the British Railway authorities.

SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

- Table D.

Category.	Disease.	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned.
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ..	*Infective hepatitis	1	-	1
	**Gastro-enteritis	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	-	-	-	-

*A woman of 30, returning from France with a Pilgrimage party, arrived at the Folkestone Harbour in an exhausted condition. She was examined by the Deputy Port Medical Officer who confirmed that she was suffering from infective hepatitis and arranged for her admission to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

**A steward aged 43 with a recent history of vomiting, diarrhoea and pyrexia was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital where it was confirmed that he was suffering from gastro-enteritis and complications. He was subsequently referred to a Medical Specialist in view of a liver condition.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

Following an outbreak of smallpox at the beginning of the year in the North Rhine-Westphalia (Federal Republic of Germany) two travellers from that area were vaccinated on arrival at the Folkestone Harbour and put under surveillance (medical supervision by the Medical Officer of Health of their destination district).

Instructions were received from Sir G.E. Godber, Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security, that with effect from 18th September, 1970 a valid international certificate of vaccination against cholera would be required of every traveller who at any time during the five days immediately prior to his arrival in the United Kingdom had been in any country, any part of which has been notified by the World Health Organisation as currently infected with cholera.

Travellers from the areas concerned arriving at the Folkestone Harbour and able to produce a valid certificate of vaccination were handed an official "yellow warning card" on which they were advised to call in a doctor immediately should they, or any person living in the same house or hotel, develop diarrhoea and vomiting within the next five days. Those who could not produce a valid certificate and had visited an infected area within the previous five days were also handed a "yellow warning card" and placed under surveillance for the appropriate period.

Six travellers, four from Tunisia and two from Turkey, who had all come from an infected area were placed under surveillance.

SECTION X - Observations on the
occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships
infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships
from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. No rodent was sent for examination during 1970.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfection to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. Should, however, deratting of ships be required this would be carried out by specialist firms using hydrogen cyanide under the direction of the Port Health Inspectors at Dover, the latter being an "approved" port.

The harbour environs are treated as necessary by the Rodent Operators of British Rail (Southern Region), assistance being given by the Borough Rodent Operators if required, e.g., should the possibility arise of adjacent land being involved in any infestation or should any other co-ordination be necessary.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

Tables "E" and "F" - NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued - Folkestone is not an "approved" port.

Certificates for vessels owned by British Rail and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health Authority.

SECTION XIII - Inspections of ships for nuisances.

Table G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections.		Notices served.		Result of serving Notices.
		Statutory Notices.	Other Notices.	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	55	-	-	-
TOTAL:	55	-	-	-

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shellfish)
Regulations 1934 and 1948.

There are not shellfish beds or laying within the jurisdiction of this authority.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens
(applicable only to port approved for the
landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors holding Warrants of Appointment as Medical Inspectors of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications.
R.F.H. McElligott	28.10.49.	M.B., Ch.B.
H. Yates	-8.10.52.	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C.B. Findlay	28. 6.55.	M.B., Ch.B.
E. Mallett	21.10.60.	M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
S.M.R. Powell	-3. 2.64.	M.B., Ch.B.
O.P. Allcock	30. 4.68.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Drs. McElligott and Findlay were employed part-time and Drs. Yates, Mallett, Powell and Allcock on a sessional basis.

The Warrants of Appointment issued to the first five doctors expired on the 21st June, 1970 and were renewed for a further period of three years by the Department of Health and Social Security.

(2) List of part-time Nurse-Attendants engaged on this work.

Name.	Date of		Qualifications.
	Appoint- ment.	Resign- ation.	
Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.	-1.12.66.	-5. 9.70.	S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Coppins.	-6. 9.70.	-	S.R.N., S.C.M.

The following Nurse-Attendants were also available on a sessional basis to act as relief or assist when two or more Nurse-Attendants were required to cope with the large number of immigrants expected to arrive at the same time:

Miss E.M. Cook, S.R.N.

Mrs. M.F.E. Pemberton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. J.H. Molloy, S.R.N.

(3) Organisation of Work.

Dr. R.F.H. McElligott with the assistance of the part-time Nurse-Attendants is responsible for the organisation of the work.

Regular passenger boats are met by one of the Medical Inspectors and a Nurse-Attendant, and special arrangements made for other boats carrying immigrants to be met.

During certain periods of the year and where prior information has been received (usually from the Chief Immigration Officer, representatives of the travel or domestic agencies) that large numbers of immigrants were expected to arrive at the same time, arrangements were made for extra staff to be in attendance in order that the necessary examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

Duplicate copies of medical certificates issued to the Chief Immigration Officer under the relevant Aliens Order and Commonwealth Immigrants Acts are forwarded to the Department of Health and Social Security.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 2,735 aliens were examined during 1970; this is 816 fewer than in 1969.

A summary of their nationalities is as follows:-

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1969</u> (for comparison).
Italian	906	1,403
Spanish	519	1,001
Swiss	420	351
French	298	259
Yugoslavian ..	122	133
Moroccan	107	86
Turkish	103	86
Portuguese ..	55	27
Austrian	42	34
Greek	38	49
German	26	34
American	20	9
South African ..	17	3
South American	15	3
Israeli	14	8
Egyptian	7	3
Japanese	6	2
Czechoslovakian	5	24
Algerian	3	10
Tunisian	2	1
Swedish	2	2
Finnish	1	4
Lebanese	1	4
Other nationals	6	15
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>2,735</u>	<u>3,551</u>

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1970 are set out below:-

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens:-

(a) Passenger	881
(b) Cargo	-
<u>Total:</u>	<u>881</u>

This total of 881 shows an increase of 25 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1969.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 205,968.

C. Total number of aliens medically examined:-

With Ministry of Labour permit	2,613
Au Pair	6
Permanent residents	39
Visiting	77
	<u>2,735</u>

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined:-

Nature of report or certificate.		Total number of reports and certificates issued.	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land.
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective.	8ø	6*
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons.	-	-
B(2)	(a) Inability to support.	14	-
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment.	20	4
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination.	-	
<u>TOTALS:</u>		42	10

Refused entry on purely medical grounds:

øEight certificates were issued in respect of six aliens - three from France and one each from America, Italy and Holland - who were all refused permission to land under the revised Article 4(2)(b) of the Aliens Order, 1953.

**One of the aliens concerned, a Frenchman aged 39, made three unsuccessful attempts to enter U.K. and three separate certificates were issued to him on Form Port 12, Section A.

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

In 1968 the British Railway authorities carried out their plan to improve the passenger handling accommodation at the Folkestone Harbour by constructing a new building which included new M.I. rooms.

Adequate facilities are now available for two Medical Inspectors, waiting lounge for the immigrants, office accommodation for the Nurse-Attendants and a spare room is available for future use.

The previous practice of carrying out examinations in cabins on board ships has since been discontinued.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACTS 1962 AND 1968.

The number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under these Acts and those medically examined were:-

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1969</u> (for comparison).
Commonwealth immigrants:-		
Subject to control ..	18,230	14,885
Medically examined ..	115	142

The nationality of those examined was:-

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1969</u> (for comparison).
Australian	14	2
British Kenya Asian	18	-
Canadian	-	3
Ceylonese	2	33
Cypriot	37	39
Indian	9	33
Mauritian	21	15
New Zealander	2	-
Pakistani	1	6
West Indian	2	4
Other nationalities	9	7
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>142</u>

The number of reports and certificates issued for Commonwealth citizens medically examined was:-

Nature of report or certificate.		Number of reports or certificates issued.	Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry.
A.	Suffering from mental disorder.	1*	1
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons.	1	-
B(2).	Likely to require major medical treatment.	4**	2
<u>TOTALS:</u>		6	3

Refused entry for purely medical reasons.

*One Pakistani immigrant, aged 30 years, refused permission to land in accordance with Section 2(4)(a) of the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968.

**Two of these certificates were in respect of an immigrant from Kenya who made two attempts to enter U.K. via Calais, but on both occasions was refused permission to land in accordance with Section 2(4)(a) of the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS.

The arrangements which came into operation in January 1966 whereby the local Health Authorities were only notified of those immigrants who were likely to settle in this country, e.g., stay over a year or where the Medical Inspector thought a visit would in any case be advisable, have been continued and during the year notifications of the destination addresses of the following immigrants were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts concerned:-

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1969</u> (for comparison).
Long-stay immigrants, etc. ..	158	260
Tear-off slips forwarded re:		
Adults	-	2

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary at the local hospital and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

Cases of illness or injury amongst passengers and crew members.

The following is a summary of those persons examined at the Folkestone Harbour and treatment given as necessary:-

(a) Medical Conditions:

<u>Action taken.</u>	<u>Passengers.</u>	<u>Crew Members, etc.</u>
<u>Admitted to:</u>		
(i) Local hospital	7	1
(ii) Isolation hospital	1	1
(iii) St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham	2	-
Allowed to proceed on journey ..	24	-
Referred to own doctor	4	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Totals:</u>	38	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(b) Injuries:

<u>Action taken.</u>	<u>Passengers.</u>	<u>Crew Members, etc.</u>
<u>Referred to:</u>		
(i) Local hospital	1	3
(ii) Own doctor	2	3
Allowed to proceed on journey ..	10	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Totals:</u>	13	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SECTION XVIII - Routine Supervision.

Information supplied by L.H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(i) General.

All vessels regularly operating from the port were subject to routine check observation on berthing, detailed inspections being made at frequent intervals; water supplies were sampled from time to time for bacteriological purposes and reference has already been made on page 38 to the results obtained.

482 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine check observation on berthing.

(ii) Food Inspection.

Nil. The cargo service was discontinued in September 1968 and no food is at present being imported through the port.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1970.

T.G. Greening, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E., Borough Engineer.
Information supplied by

Month	Temperature (Degrees F.)			No. of Ground Frosts	No. of Air Frosts	Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Millimetres		
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4' in Ground			Total	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	Total	Rain days (0.2 MM or more	Greatest Fall in one day
January	43.6	36.9	45.7	9	9	38.9	1.2	15	6.4	103.6	20	17.9
February	44.1	34.1	44.9	20	4	118.3	4.2	25	9.1	60.9	21	11.7
March	44.5	34.3	43.9	16	12	131.0	4.2	26	9.8	49.4	16	18.0
April	48.7	39.1	45.5	9	4	132.4	4.4	26	13.2	51.2	20	6.6
May	60.9	48.8	50.1	-	-	218.4	7.0	28	13.7	18.5	11	6.0
June	68.0	54.9	55.5	-	-	297.8	9.9	29	15.0	16.9	4	7.5
July	66.1	54.5	58.2	-	-	202.1	6.5	31	15.1	39.7	12	9.1
August	69.0	51.7	60.0	-	-	232.6	7.5	30	13.2	40.0	8	16.4
September	66.7	54.5	60.0	-	-	194.9	6.4	28	11.3	84.1	12	26.8
October	59.6	49.4	58.1	-	-	142.0	4.6	26	9.7	34.1	13	13.6
November	53.1	44.0	54.1	-	-	75.5	2.5	20	7.0	168.6	22	30.6
December	44.6	37.0	50.04	-	5	47.7	1.5	19	7.2	57.0	17	10.5

Heights above mean sea level:

Barometer cistern - 218.4'
Rain gauge site - 128.5'

Height above ground:

Rim of rain gauge - 12"
Thermometers - 4'
Sunshine recorder - 98.75'

Temperature:

Highest max. - 80°F on 7th April.
Lowest min. - 19°F on 6th March.
Lowest grass min. (up to April)
- 19°F on 4th January.

